Halstead-Boutelle H.Q. bombed in Los Angeles

— see page 12

THE MILITANT

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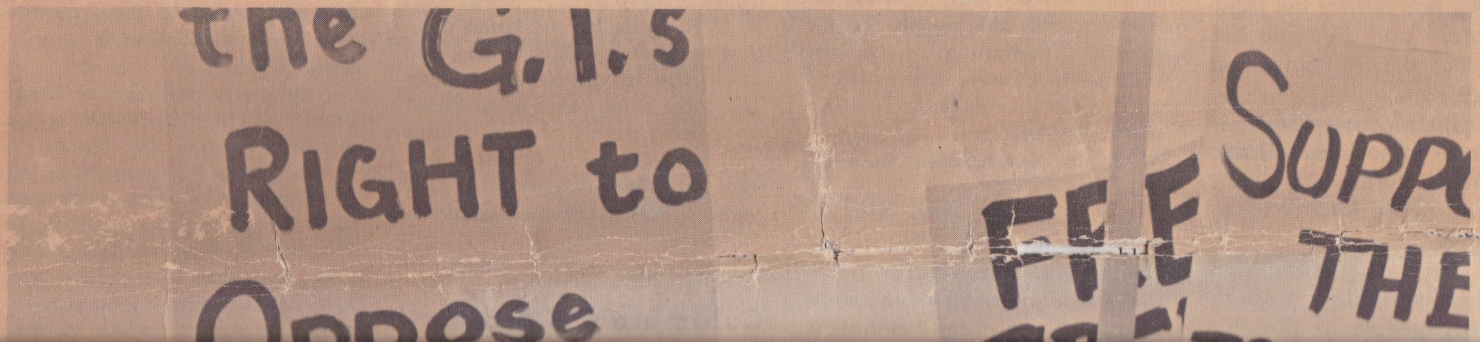
Eyewitness reports from Mexico

— see page 6

500 GIs join 15,000 antiwar marchers



San Francisco is the scene of historic action

By George Johnson

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12—More than

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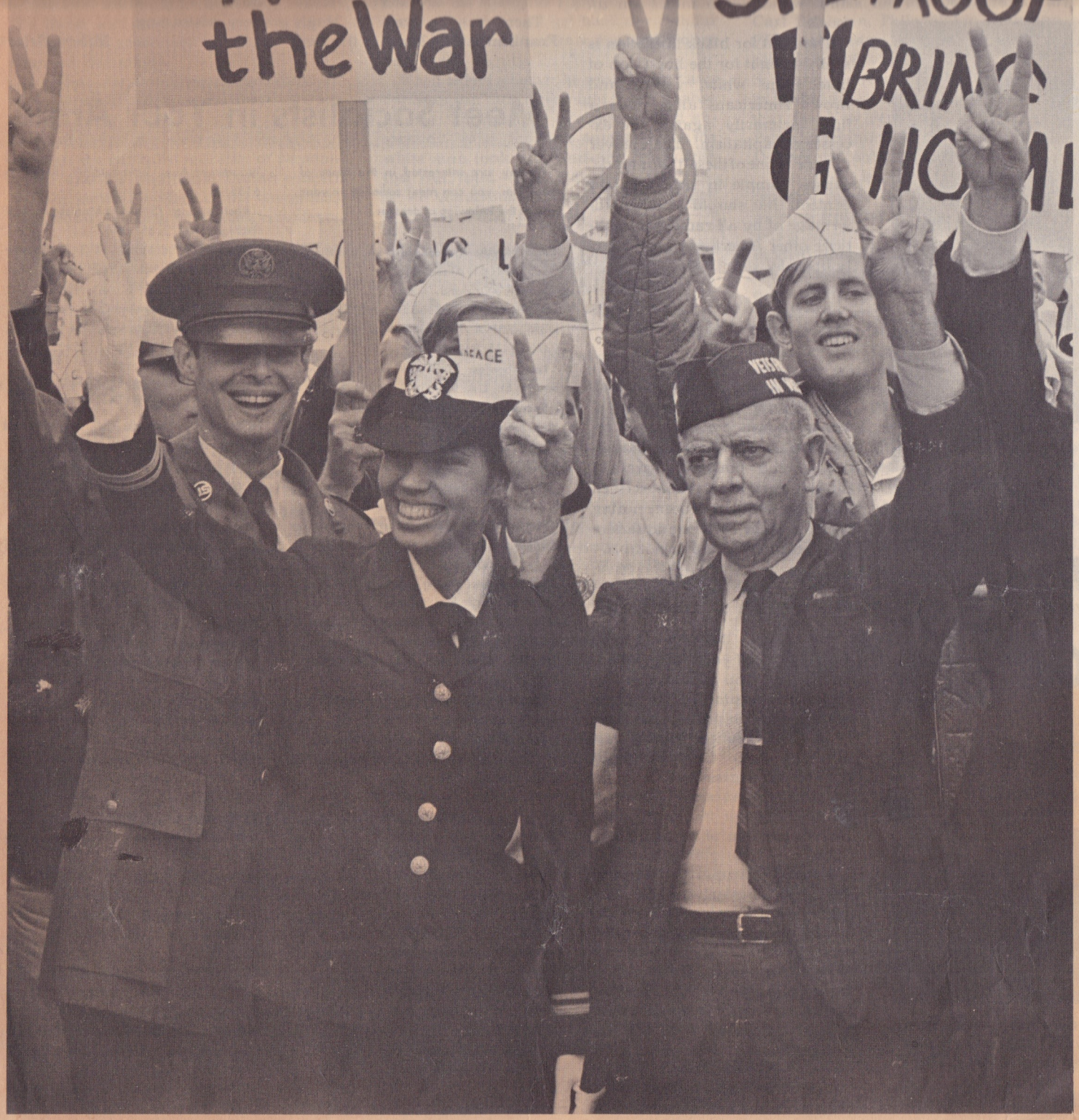
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12—More than 500 active-duty GIs from bases in the Bay Area joined a massive antiwar march and demonstration here today, in an historic development in American politics. Donald Duncan, former Green Beret master sergeant described the "GI and Vet March for Peace" as the beginning of a new stage for the movement.

Duncan spoke at a rally following a march by 15,000 to San Francisco's Civic Center.

The mood of the crowd was one of militancy and seriousness. Proud of the new links being forged between GIs and civilians in the antiwar movement, the crowd was able to prevent plainclothes military police from harassing GIs.

At one point, three agents were chased into a San Francisco police station wagon, which they entered through the tailgate, and at another, two more agents were blocked when they tried to question a GI. The GI, protected by the crowd, escaped in a student's car. A shore-patrol vehicle that had picked up a uniformed sailor was chased for a block.

The march had been organized with broad legal, clerical, labor and campus support as a means of protecting the GIs. That it worked was shown when all of the march's GI organizers were present



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The march had been organized with broad legal, clerical, labor and campus support as a means of protecting the GIs. That it worked was shown when all of the march's GI organizers were present Oct. 12.

Not one had been shipped out by the brass, despite numerous attempts by the military to get them out of the Bay Area during the march.

And, despite persistent morning rains, confinement to base, harassment and intimidation, the GIs showed up to march too. Two hundred active-duty GIs who started from Panhandle-Golden Gate Park were joined along the way by another 100, and then at the rally by 200 more who had not marched. Many of those who joined the march en route were from the Presidio's Special Processing Detachment, whose commander had ordered formations every two hours on Oct. 12 to prevent SPD men from marching. They came anyway.

The brass had also attempted to restrict other units at the Presidio, such as Headquarters Special Troops, and men at Fort

(Continued on page 3)

PHOTO. Front of massive antiwar march. Left is Airman First Class Michael Locks; next to him, Lieut. J.G. Sue Schnall and Gen. Hugh Hester, Ret. Behind them comes the GI contingent. Photo by Dave Warren.

THE MILITANT

Editor: BARRY SHEPPARD Business Manager: BEVERLY SCOTT

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Humphrey-Nixon-Wallace dodge the Vietnam issue

Humphrey, Nixon and Wallace, the indigestible trio offered to the American people by the two major capitalist parties and the Dixiecrat split-off from the Democratic Party, are doing their best to downplay the burning issue facing the country and the world—the Vietnam war. Aside from Humphrey's muted references to possibly taking a slightly different stand than Johnson has, Nixon's vague assertion that he will somehow find a way to end the war, and Wallace's unfounded bluster that he could quickly "win" the war, they are all trying to sweep the issue under the rug. The capitalist press has joined this conspiracy to dampen the debate on Vietnam, downplaying news about the war and blotting out news about the antiwar movement. For example, the *New York Times* didn't even report the recent demonstration of 25,000 in Chicago against the war and against Mayor Daley's use of cops during the Democratic convention, nor the significant Oct. 12 demonstration led by GIs in San Francisco.

But the war goes on, GIs and Vietnamese continue to die, and antiwar sentiment continues to rise in the country. In sharp contrast to the capitalist candidates, Fred Halstead and Paul Boutelle, the Socialist Workers Party presidential ticket, are raising the issue of Vietnam on their speaking tours, on radio and TV, and are reaching as many people as they can, given the SWP's modest campaign budget, with their antiwar message.

The capitalist candidates understand that their prowar stand—shared by all three—is becoming ever more unpopular. That's why they want to avoid the issue. The Socialist Workers Party platform demanding that the GIs be brought home now is much closer to the real desires of the American people.

Your support is needed now in the final days of the campaign to help Fred Halstead, Paul Boutelle and their campaign support-

Free speech struggle at U of C

Fight for Cleaver — a common cause

Berkeley, Calif.

The Cleaver dispute on the University of California campus [See *The Militant*, Oct. 4] has special political significance in the United States today because the issue involves the black and white communities in a very clear, simple and real sense. Up to now, it has been thought that issues which affected the lives of the black community rarely affected the lives of the white community and vice versa.

In the past, any time that both the white and black communities were involved in a cause together, the involvement required empathy from one side toward the other. It was felt that the lives of the people of *both* communities were not in a real sense involved.

In the Eldridge Cleaver dispute it is easier to see where the interests of both communities are similar because, as a member of the Black Panther Party, Cleaver has a real following in the black community, and the fact that he may not be able to lecture on the UC campus is to the black community a *blatant* case primarily of racism, and secondly of academic freedom and free speech. To the campus community (mostly white), the Cleaver dispute is primarily one of academic freedom and free speech, and only secondly of racism. Note however, the overlap of issues.

The battle will more strongly u[illegible] the black and white radicals in the Bay Area and probably make a lot more black and white [illegible]

story which would be front-page news throughout the world.

Do you intend to run another story, giving the Israeli position? I do not know if Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Halstead visited Israel. I should think that such a visit would be of great interest to socialists. In any case, I would hope you would be fair enough to allow Mr. Bassam's potential victims to at least correct some of the factual errors which you printed. To allow such errors to stand makes you look foolish, and a dupe, and detracts from the credibility of the rest of the statements.

For example, he speaks of Israel as "an island of three million imported people." But the total population of Israel is about 2,500,000 and 300,000 of these are Arabs, and a substantial proportion of the Jews were born there.

Incidentally, the Arabs were themselves an import to Palestine, weren't they?

A. H. K.

As I pointed out in the interview with Abu Bassam, he works for the information center of Al Fatah, and what he told me should be considered the official position of that organization.

It is understandable, given the distorted and inadequate image of the Arab position generally that appears in the U.S. press, that A. H. K. finds the Al Fatah position so startling he considers it to be worthy of front-page treatment. But these same views of Al Fatah have been printed abroad. I hope that my interview with Abu Bassam has helped to present those views to radical minded people in the U. S.

Barry Sheppard

Columbia's Cordier:

Letters from our readers

This column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of general interest to our readers. Please keep your letters brief. Where necessary they will be abridged. Writers' initials will be used, names being withheld unless authorization is given for use.

11 *Militant* which I think should be brought to your readers' attention.

Frankenthaler stated, "[Columbia University Acting President Andrew] Cordier's offer of amnesty is an attempt to divide the student body." While this certainly was the intent, Cordier's offer fell far short of amnesty. Columbia has requested that legal charges be dropped for certain demonstrators with only minor charges against them, and has reduced university disciplinary action against certain others, but everybody involved still will receive severe disciplinary action at a minimum, and a great number are still suspended or face major legal penalties.

While every reduction of the victimization that we win is an important victory, the reason we have insisted on amnesty is that only this is a recognition that the power of the administration is illegitimate, that our issues were just, and that the tactics were forced upon the students by the

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Your support is needed now in the final days of the campaign to help Fred Halstead, Paul Boutelle and their campaign supporters throughout the country reach as many people as possible with the socialist, antiwar alternative to the Humphrey-Nixon-Wallace prowar ticket.

The Cleaver dispute on the University of California campus [See *The Militant*, Oct. 4] has special political significance in the United States today because the issue involves the black and white communities in a very clear, simple and real sense. Up to now, it has been thought that issues which affected the lives of the black community rarely affected the lives of the white community and vice versa.

In the past, any time that both the white and black communities were involved in a cause together, the involvement required empathy from one side toward the other. It was felt that the lives of the people of *both* communities were not in a real sense involved.

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The battle will more strongly up[illegible] the black and white radicals in the Bay Area and probably make a lot more black and white liberals aware of the fact that the fight for liberation is completely in the interest of both the black and white communities on *all levels*.

The fight for black liberation is really a fight for the liberation of black and white, yellow and brown Americans alike. It is a fight primarily against the excesses of capitalism. The Cleaver dispute is one of these "tailor made" causes, simple in structure and content, that should be taken advantage of by all radicals to politicize other Americans, particular-

I should think that such a visit would be of great interest to socialists. In any case, I would hope you would be fair enough to allow Mr. Bassam's potential victims to at least correct some of the factual errors which you printed. To allow such errors to stand makes you look foolish, and a dupe, and detracts from the credibility of the rest of the statements.

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Barry Sheppard

Columbia's Cordier: No amnesty offer

New York, N. Y.

There was an error in Hugh Frankenthaler's letter in the Oct.

from our readers

This column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of general interest to our readers. Please keep your letters brief. Where necessary they will be abridged. Writers' initials will be used, names being withheld unless authorization is given for use.

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While every reduction of the victimization that we win is an important victory, the reason we have insisted on amnesty is that only this is a recognition that the power of the administration is illegitimate, that our issues were just, and that the tactics were forced upon the students by the administration's refusal to pay any attention to petitions and protests. Hence to term a minor reduction of penalties "amnesty" is very misleading.

Robert Gebert

Meet Socialists in Your Area

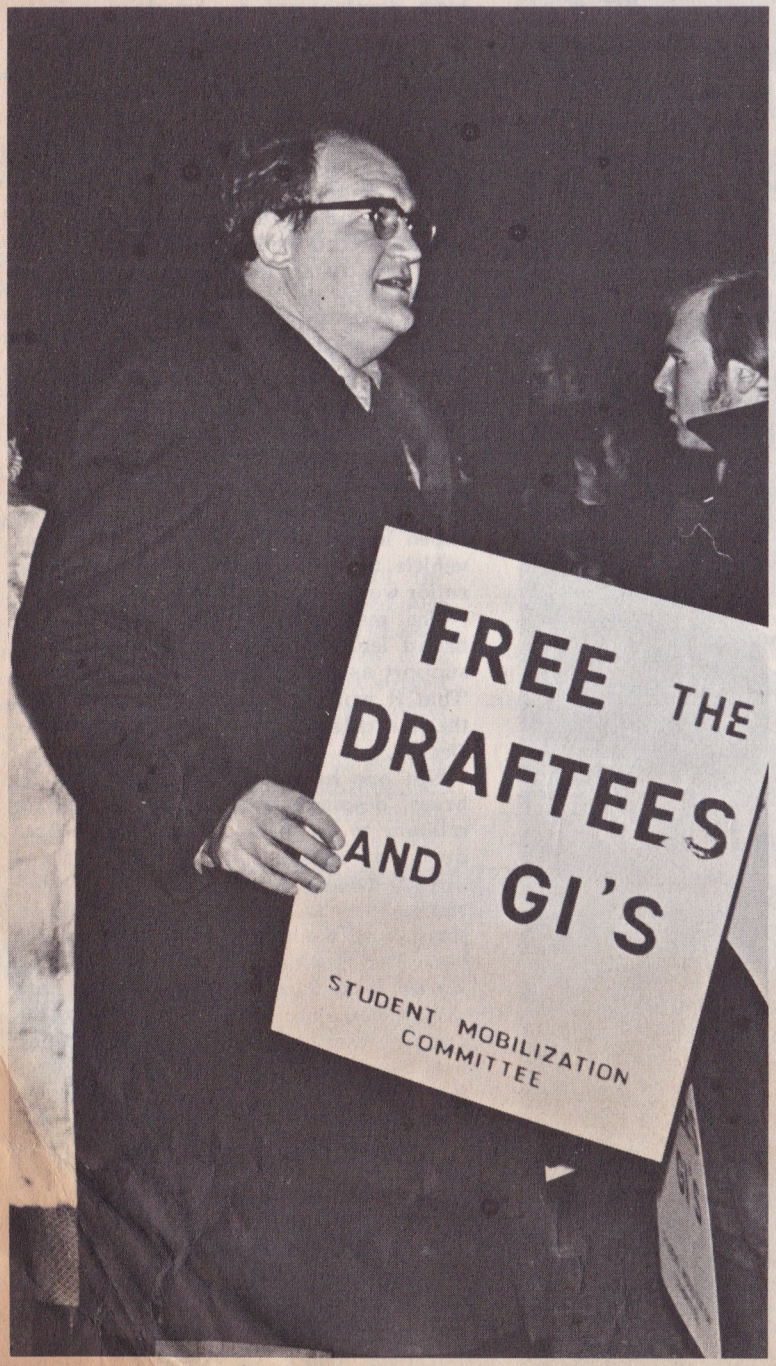
(If you are interested in the ideas of socialism, you can meet socialists in your city at the following addresses.)

CALIFORNIA: Atascadero: YSA, Bill Blau

Woodward Ave., Detroit 48201. (313) TE1-6135.

East Lansing: YSA, Mike Maniskalco, 614 Michigan, Apt. 2. 351-0970.

Ypsilanti: Ed Mattos, 913 Washtenaw



FRED HALSTEAD. SWP presidential candidate and Paul Boutelle have made opposition to the war in Vietnam a central aspect of their campaign from the beginning. Here, Fred Halstead joins antidraft demonstration held in New York last December.

and white communities on *all levels*.

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Bob Cirese

His own Militant

Washington, D. C.

There is no question but that *The Militant* carries news that I can get nowhere else and is a refreshing change from the banalities of the bourgeois press. I should, by rights, have subscribed long ago, but I have been reading it at the local YSA headquarters and postponing the inevitable.

K. N.

Al Fatah's position

New York, N. Y.

On page 7 of your issue of September 20, you report that the Socialist Scholars Conference passed, with only five dissenting votes, a resolution stating that socialism cannot flourish without freedom of expression. On page 11 you print an article praising Cuba. Is it your impression that there is freedom of expression in Cuba?

In Barry Sheppard's interview with Abu Bassam, he generally refers to Al Fatah's position on this or that. However, the statement of disagreement with the Arab aim of driving the Jews into the sea is credited to Mr. Bassam. I think you owe it to your readers to make clear to them whether these are solely his views, or the views of his organization. If they are actually those of Al Fatah, I believe you have uncovered a

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Berkeley-Oakland: Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), 2519A Telegraph Ave., Berkeley 94704. (415) 849-1032.

Los Angeles: SWP and YSA, 1702 East Fourth St., L.A. 90033. (213) AN 9-4953.

Sacramento: Sacramento State College YSA, John Montgomery, WestBridge, #192. 1025 University Ave., Sacramento, Calif. 95825.

San Diego: San Diego Labor Forum, P.O. Box 2221, San Diego 92112.

San Francisco: Militant Labor Forum and Pioneer Books, 2338 Market St., S.F. 94114. (415) 552-1266.

Santa Rosa: Young Socialist Alliance, Stefan Bosworth, 808 Spencer.

GEORGIA: YSA, P.O. Box 6262, Atlanta, Ga. 30308. (404) 873-1368.

ILLINOIS: Carbondale: YSA, Bill Moffet, 406 S. Washington.

Champaign-Urbana: YSA, P.O. Box 2099, Station A, Champaign, Ill. 61820.

Chicago: SWP, YSA and bookstore, 302 S. Canal St., Rm. 204, Chicago 60606. (312) 939-5044.

INDIANA: Bloomington: YSA, Russel Block, 207 East 2nd St., Bloomington 47401. 339-4640.

Evansville: YSA, Ronald Hicks, 1619 Franklin St., Evansville.

Indianapolis: Halstead-Boutelle Campaign, P.O. Box 654, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46206.

MARYLAND: Baltimore: YSA, Toby Rice, c/o Bram, 1518 Park Ave., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston: Militant Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Ave., Rm. 307. (617) 876-5930.

MICHIGAN: Ann Arbor: Nan Byam, 921 S. Forest, Ann Arbor, 48104. Phone 761-0828.

Detroit: Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward Ave., Detroit 48201. (313) TE1-6135.

East Lansing: YSA, Mike Maniskalco, 614 Michigan, Apt. 2. 351-0970.

Ypsilanti: Ed Mattos, 913 Washtenaw #16, Ypsilanti, Mich. 48197. Phone 482-7348.

MINNESOTA: Minneapolis-St. Paul: SWP, YSA and Labor Bookstore, 704 Hennepin Ave., Hall 240, Mpls. 55403. (612) FE 2-7781.

MISSOURI: St. Louis: Phone EV 9-2895, ask for Dick Clarke.

NEW JERSEY: Newark: YSA, c/o Walt and Andrea Brode, 425 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark, N.J., 17104, tel. 483-8513.

NEW YORK: Albany: YSA, Carol French, 194 Jay Street, Albany 11210.

New York City: Militant Labor Forum, 873 Broadway (near 18th St.), N.Y. 10003. (212) 982-6051.

OHIO: Cleveland: Eugene V. Debs Hall, 2nd floor west, 9801 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 44106. (216) 791-1669.

Kent: YSA, P.O. Box 116, Kent.

Yellow Springs: Antioch YSA, Michael Schreiber, Antioch Union, Yellow Springs 45387. 767-5511.

OREGON: Portland: c/o Tonie Porter, 5203 S.W. Pamona, Portland, 97219.

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia: SWP and YSA, 686 N. Broad St., Phila. 19130. (215) CE 6-6998.

TEXAS: Austin: YSA, Charles Cairns, 1803 Enfield Ave., Austin.

Houston: YSA, David Shroyer, 1116 Columbus St., Houston 78703. (713) JA 9-2236.

UTAH: Salt Lake City: Shem Richards, 957 E. First Ave., Salt Lake 84103. (801) 355-3537.

WASHINGTON, D.C.: YSA, 3 Thomas Circle, N.W., 2nd floor, Washington, D.C., 20005. (202) 332-4635.

WASHINGTON: Seattle: SWP and YSA, 5257 University Way N.E., Seattle 98105 (206) 523-2555.

WISCONSIN: Madison: YSA, 202 Marion St. (608) 256-0857.

. . . GIs in antiwar march

(Continued from page 1)

Ord and other bases, but some of them were able to come too.

The brass had shown their concern about the impact of the march from the beginning. In a telegram intercepted by GIs friendly to the march, one general told another the march had to be quashed because of its "highly undesirable impact on discipline." (See *The Militant*, Sept. 20.) The military harassed civilian leafleters on and off bases. GIs were threatened with severe punishment if they attended the march.

The mood of the march was reflected in its composition and placards. First came the GIs, then 200 reservists, and then more than 1,000 Vietnam and other vets, followed by other civilians. Each group marched behind its own banner. There was not one placard concerning negotiations, nor were they mentioned during the rally.

The rally opened with Airman First Class Michael Locks, one of the GI organizers, reading telegrams and letters of support from GIs around the country and in Vietnam. One asked for information on GI antiwar actions after Nov. 15, when he is to return from Vietnam. Another said, "Hundreds of GIs I've talked to here [in Vietnam] agree with me. . . . Let me know how I can help."

Lieut. J. G. Sue Schnall, who on March 10 had helped drop march leaflets from an airplane on the U. S. S. Ranger, Yerba Buena, Treasure Island, and Oak Knoll Naval Hospital, where she works as a nurse, told the rally the Vietnam war "means getting to know them, learning to love these guys, then losing them in a dirty, filthy war. For these reasons I plead: End the war now. Bring our boys home. Bring our boys home alive!"

Marine Corps reservist Steve Pizzo, whose unit turned out in large numbers, said, "This turnout is encouraging. We don't feel so alone . . . The day of the silent sacrifice is over."

Mike Paresi, a sailor from an ammunition ship berthed at Port Chicago, said,

Photo by Dave Warren

LIEUT. J. G. SUE SCHNALL. Navy nurse addresses rally of 15,000 following Oct. 12 GI antiwar march.

in Vietnam as a combat correspondent for the 25th Division. I speak for hundreds of Vietnam vets who are here and for thousands more who would be here if they could. One of the guys who marched here today has a silver star with valor, a bronze star with valor and four purple hearts. He had 47 bullets or pieces of shrapnel in his body. He's 40 percent disabled. And this is exactly the point I want to stress to the American people. They can't say we don't know what it's about, that we're cowards. We went there. We saw what it is. And we say it is wrong."

Kleinberg, who was heavily applauded

"And the fact that this has taken place during a political campaign is extremely important. . . . This is the first time GIs and civilians have gotten together. We're really rattling their cages. GIs are giving the lie to the contention that the antiwar movement hates GIs. . . . This demonstration, as has been demonstrated by the military themselves, in preventing their own soldiers from coming here, has shown just how far up the wall this demonstration is putting them. I'd like to see all of us keep giving them a boost up that wall."

Duncan got a rousing cheer from the

of U. S. troops. "There's only one aggressor in Vietnam, and that's the Johnson administration," he said. The crowd cheered Hester when he described the U. S. military as a "world gendarmerie," and said American imperialism had taken over the French role in Vietnam.

But the crowd showed its disappointment through jeers when Hester tried to offer up Nixon as what he admitted was a poor choice as a lesser evil than Humphrey or Wallace.

Lieut. Hugh Smith then drew one of the biggest hands of the day when he said that telling about his own political

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Mike Paresi, a sailor from an ammunition ship berthed at Port Chicago, said, "Now's the time for us to stand up and tell Washington we will no longer condone its policies. I urge you to support our GIs in this democratic society that we are supposed to have."

Jacques Micheud, an airman from Hamilton Air Force Base, told the crowd, "If we could get millions, I think we could stop the war in Vietnam or war anyplace else where they're going to kill innocent people. And I think GIs more and more are seeing this—they don't want to keep on killing people."

David Kleinberg said, "I spent 14 months in Vietnam as a combat correspondent for the 25th Division. I speak for hundreds of Vietnam vets who are here and for thousands more who would be here if they could. One of the guys who marched here today has a silver star with valor, a bronze star with valor and four purple hearts. He had 47 bullets or pieces of shrapnel in his body. He's 40 percent disabled. And this is exactly the point I want to stress to the American people. They can't say we don't know what it's about, that we're cowards. We went there. We saw what it is. And we say it is wrong."

Kleinberg, who was heavily applauded by the crowd, went on to describe an NLF mortar attack on Cu Chi, in which two of his buddies were killed. He said, "When Burns stumbled out of that bunker into the arms of Larry Craig, he didn't mumble, 'those bastard Vietcong'; he didn't mumble, 'those bastard communists'; he didn't mumble, 'those slope-eyed bastards.' He mumbled only one thing over and over: 'that bastard Johnson, that bastard Johnson.'"

Lieut. Hugh Smith, another of the GI organizers, said, "We do not intend to slander our supreme commander. We're just going to tell it like it is."

John O'Donnell, with the Coast Guard at Government Island, said the late Martin Luther King "said revolutionary change would be impossible in this country unless the military were split. Well I want to say we're well on the way towards splitting it."

Duncan then spoke. He called Oct. 12 "something of an anniversary for me. It was three years ago that I first publicly spoke out against the war in Defermery Park in Oakland. The mass media kept asking, why just you? Here's your

Photo by Dave Warren

LIEUT. J. G. SUE SCHNALL. Navy nurse addresses rally of 15,000 following Oct. 12 GI antiwar march.

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Duncan got a rousing cheer from the crowd when he called for an end to conscription and expulsion of ROTC from the campus.

Gen. Hugh Hester, Ret., called the Vietnam war illegal, immoral and genocidal, and demanded the immediate withdrawal of U. S. troops. "There's only one aggressor in Vietnam, and that's the Johnson administration," he said. The crowd cheered Hester when he described the U. S. military as a "world gendarmerie," and said American imperialism had taken over the French role in Vietnam.

But the crowd showed its disappointment through jeers when Hester tried to offer up Nixon as what he admitted was a poor choice as a lesser evil than Humphrey or Wallace.

Lieut. Hugh Smith then drew one of the biggest hands of the day when he said that telling about his own political choice "would probably start a revolution in this country." Smith ended with, "For the first time in wartime, GIs have come out against national policy. GIs have entered into the fabric of American politics. Welcome, every single one of you."

3,000 in Madison solidarity march

By Mari Murati

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 12—Three thousand people marched here today in solidarity with the GI demonstration in San

Wide activities slated for SMC 'GI Week'

A series of national actions will be held during the Oct. 21-27 Week of International Solidarity Against the Vietnam War. Organized by the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, the actions will be largely oriented toward registering support for the right of servicemen to free speech, including the right to actively oppose the war.

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● The Atlanta Alliance for Peace is organizing a GI Day rally for Oct. 27. Despite harassment by the brass, a number of servicemen are helping to organize GI participation.

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its policies. I urge you to support our GIs in this democratic society that we are supposed to have."

Jacques Micheud, an airman from Hamilton Air Force Base, told the crowd, "If we could get millions, I think we could stop the war in Vietnam or war anyplace else where they're going to kill innocent people. And I think GIs more and more are seeing this — they don't want to keep on killing people."

David Kleinberg said, "I spent 14 months

3,000 in Madison solidarity march

By Mari Murati

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 12 — Three thousand people marched here today in solidarity with the GI demonstration in San Francisco.

The demonstration followed a week of harassment by police and city authorities, who tried to prevent the march from taking place. After the Madison antiwar movement made it clear that they would exercise their rights with or without a parade permit, city officials granted permission for the march.

The central slogan of the demonstration was "Support our men in Vietnam — bring them home now," and the theme that dominated the rally in front of the Army-Air Force recruiting office was solidarity with the GIs. The speakers included an ex-Marine and an ex-GI. There were no active-duty GIs speaking, since GIs in the area had been given specific orders not to attend any demonstration.

After the rally, the demonstration marched to the University of Wisconsin campus where an open-air, rock-band party was thrown.

The action was sponsored by a number of organizations, including the Committee to End the War in Vietnam, Students for a Democratic Society, Wisconsin Draft Resistance Union, Committee for Direct Action, Vets for Peace, Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle, Young Socialist Alliance, High School Students for Social Justice, Engineers Say End the War, and a grade-school group.

of his buddies were killed. He said, "When Burns stumbled out of that bunker into the arms of Larry Craig, he didn't mumble, 'those bastard Vietcong'; he didn't mumble, 'those bastard communists'; he didn't mumble, 'those slope-eyed bastards.' He mumbled only one thing over and over: 'that bastard Johnson, that bastard Johnson.'"

Lieut. Hugh Smith, another of the GI organizers, said, "We do not intend to slander our supreme commander. We're just going to tell it like it is."

John O'Donnell, with the Coast Guard at Government Island, said the late Martin Luther King "said revolutionary change would be impossible in this country unless the military were split. Well I want to say we're well on the way towards splitting it."

Duncan then spoke. He called Oct. 12 "something of an anniversary for me. It was three years ago that I first publicly spoke out against the war in Defermery Park in Oakland. The mass media kept asking, why just you? Here's your answer. . . . GIs are protesting. . . . This demonstration is unique, but I guarantee you that by next month this unique demonstration will only be called the first of its kind.

"And although it is unique, it's not isolated. And the numbers [of protesting GIs] are increasing, here and in Vietnam. . . . This is not just another student mobilization. . . . This was started by, led by and organized by active-duty GIs, reservists, Vietnam vets, veterans of World War II and Korea. Important as the other marches have been, I think this one is really going to be a hallmark, it's going to be a turning point.

Few listeners like war

MADISON, Wis. — Robin David, Wisconsin Socialist Workers Party campaign director, spoke for an hour to an estimated half-million people on WOKY Talky, a Milwaukee call-in radio program, Oct. 8. Most of the call-in discussion from listeners concerned the Vietnam war. About half the callers were against the war, and about half were confused about the war and the antiwar movement, some expressing fear that demonstrations aid Wallace. Only one or two supported the U. S. aggression in Vietnam.

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The SMC is organizing the week of antiwar activity in response to calls from antiwar forces in Japan, England, Canada and other countries, where major actions are also slated.

The following are some of the highlights of activities planned here:

● In New York, campus activities, including rallies and teach-ins led by GIs, will be held at Columbia University, City College, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn Polytechnic and others. There will be bus contingents to Fort Dix Oct. 26, where GIs will be invited to a meeting outside the base.

● A GI rally will be held at Chicago's Midland Hotel Oct. 26, organized by the GI Week Committee, whose sponsors include the SMC, Chicago Peace Council, Veterans for Peace and the National Mobilization Committee.

● The Phildalephia SMC is organizing an antiwar march Oct. 26 with participation of GIs.

● In Washington, D. C., the SMC, with support from key campus groups, including the American University SDS, is organizing a two-pronged march Oct. 26 to Lafayette Park for a rally followed by a street dance.

● The Los Angeles SMC and Peace Action Council will also have a two-pronged march culminating with a rally at McArthur Park.

● The Atlanta Alliance for Peace is organizing a GI Day rally for Oct. 27. Despite harassment by the brass, a number of servicemen are helping to organize GI participation.

● In Cleveland, the SMC and various campus committees have organized activities at Case Western Reserve, Cleveland State College, Cleveland Heights High School and Shaker Heights High School.

● The Minnesota Mobilization Committee has slated a noon rally in Minneapolis and an evening rally in St. Paul Oct. 26.

● In Seattle, extensive leafleting and discussions with servicemen at Ft. Lewis are directed toward building an Oct. 26 antiwar conference.

● Detroit has a march scheduled for Oct. 26.

● In Albany, the week's activity includes a GI rally, class discussions and/or boycotts, guerrilla theater and a "county fair" featuring a "greased pig" contest.

Release set for 'Ft. Hood Three'

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 — Pvt. Dennis Mora, one of the "Fort Hood Three" GIs who were imprisoned for refusing to go to Vietnam in 1966, was released from Ft. Leavenworth military prison today. The other two GIs, Pfc. James Johnson and Pvt. David Samas, will be released on Oct. 23 and Oct. 27 respectively.

At the time of their court-martial in September, 1966, the "Fort Hood Three" opposed the Vietnam war as "illegal, immoral, and unjust."

SWP on ballot in 19 states

By Jon Britton

The 1968 ballot campaign in behalf of the Socialist Workers Party presidential ticket has been successfully concluded. Fred Halstead and Paul Boutelle will be on the ballot in at least 19 and possibly 21 states.

New Mexico, with a filing deadline of Sept. 26, was the last state in which ballot requirements were fulfilled.

The Halstead-Boutelle ticket is also on the ballot in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Washington, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota. In New York, the state supreme court twice overruled the secretary of state's crude attempt to throw the SWP off the ballot.

Official write-in campaigns are being conducted in states such as Ohio, Massachusetts, Georgia and Illinois where highly discriminatory election laws made it impossible to obtain ballot status this year.

In Connecticut and Tennessee ballot requirements were met but the state officials arbitrarily denied ballot status to Halstead and Boutelle. The Socialist Workers Campaign Committee is reviewing possible legal measures to override these actions.

Meeting the ballot requirements in 21 states was no small task. An estimated 117,400 signatures were collected on nominating petitions. Nominating conventions had to be organized in four states, including Washington, where at least 100 registered voters not voting in the primary had to attend.

Five to ten thousand man-days of work were involved, the bulk of it in the months of July and August. Hundreds of Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle spent a major part of their summer vacations on the ballot campaign, along with the other campaign activities. Experienced veterans of past ballot efforts contributed invaluable time, money and advice.

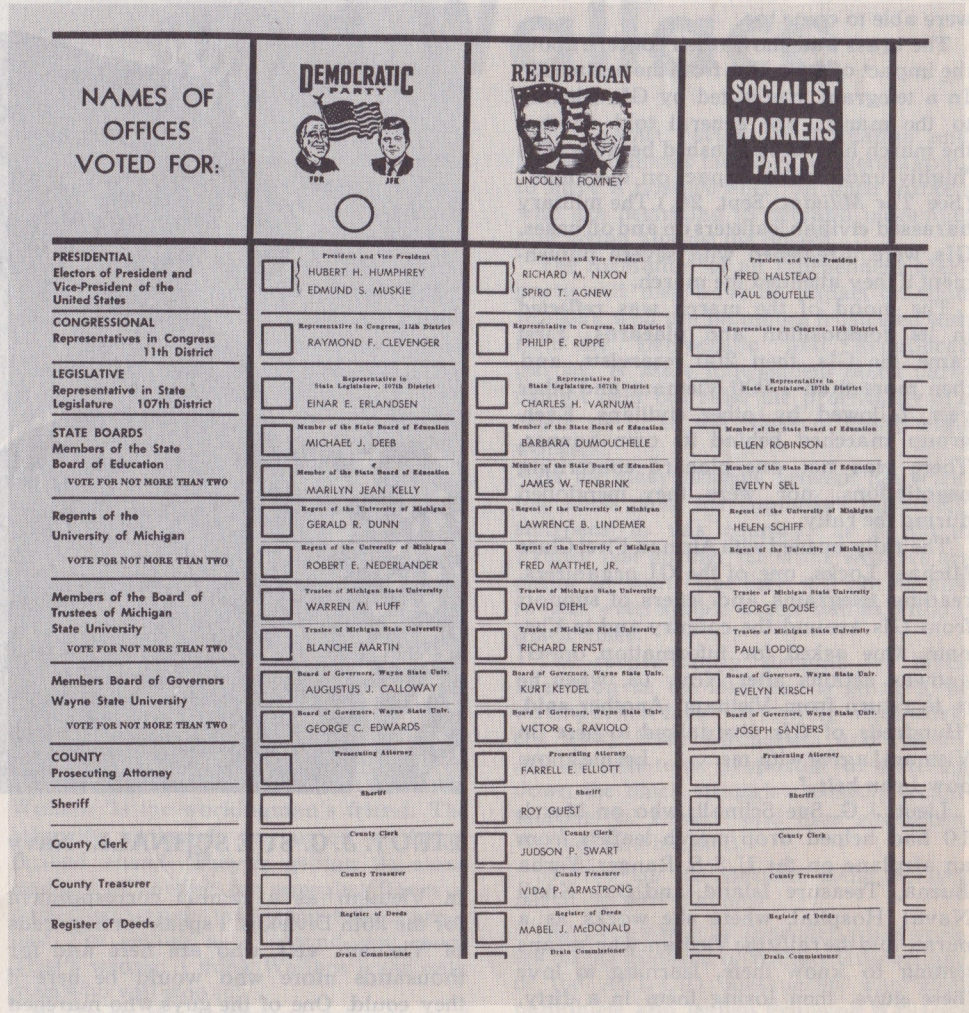
nesota. In the latter state an important legal victory for civil liberties was chalked up when a federal court overrode state officials who attempted to keep the CP off the ballot on the basis of the McCarran Act.

The badly fragmented Peace and Freedom Party movement has fielded two rival presidential candidates, Dick Gregory and Eldridge Cleaver, and at least a half-dozen vice-presidential candidates.

Gregory will be on the ballot in six states if a court case is won in Indiana. Cleaver will be on four state ballots: Michigan, Minnesota, Arizona and Iowa. Pro-Cleaver presidential electors will be on the ballot in California, according to the New York PFP office, though Cleaver's name has been deleted by state officials, on the spurious grounds that Cleaver's age is under the 35-year minimum specified by the U. S. Constitution. A court case is being fought to win ballot status for Cleaver in New York.

The Halstead-Boutelle ticket will be on the ballot in a Southern border state, Kentucky, for the first time ever, which is another indication of the expanding influence of the SWP campaign this year. The CP, SLP and PFP supporters failed to get their candidates on the ballot in Kentucky.

The impressive scope of the SWP campaign, including the number of states where its candidates will be on the ballot, has resulted in far more radio, TV and press coverage than in previous years. The ballot effort also resulted in many people in new areas being reached by and involved in the campaign.



NAMES OF OFFICES VOTED FOR:	DEMOCRATIC PARTY (FDR JFK)	REPUBLICAN (LINCOLN ROMNEY)	SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
PRESIDENTIAL Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States	President and Vice President: HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, EDMUND S. MUSKIE	President and Vice President: RICHARD M. NIXON, SPIRO T. AGNEW	President and Vice President: FRED HALSTEAD, PAUL BOUTELLE
CONGRESSIONAL Representatives in Congress 11th District	Representative in Congress, 11th District: RAYMOND F. CLEVENGER	Representative in Congress, 11th District: PHILIP E. RUPPE	Representative in Congress, 11th District
LEGISLATIVE Representative in State Legislature 107th District	Representative in State Legislature, 107th District: EINAR E. ERLANDSEN	Representative in State Legislature, 107th District: CHARLES H. VARNUM	Representative in State Legislature, 107th District
STATE BOARDS Members of the State Board of Education VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN TWO	Member of the State Board of Education: MICHAEL J. DEEB; Member of the State Board of Education: MARILYN JEAN KELLY	Member of the State Board of Education: BARBARA DUMOUCHELLE; Member of the State Board of Education: JAMES W. TENBRINK	Member of the State Board of Education: ELLEN ROBINSON; Member of the State Board of Education: EVELYN SELL
Regents of the University of Michigan VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN TWO	Regent of the University of Michigan: GERALD R. DUNN; Regent of the University of Michigan: ROBERT E. NEDERLANDER	Regent of the University of Michigan: LAWRENCE B. LINDEMER; Regent of the University of Michigan: FRED MATTHEI, JR.	Regent of the University of Michigan: HELEN SCHIFF; Regent of the University of Michigan
Members of the Board of Trustees of Michigan State University VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN TWO	Trustee of Michigan State University: WARREN M. HUFF; Trustee of Michigan State University: BLANCHE MARTIN	Trustee of Michigan State University: DAVID DIEHL; Trustee of Michigan State University: RICHARD ERNST	Trustee of Michigan State University: GEORGE BOUSE; Trustee of Michigan State University: PAUL LODICO
Members Board of Governors Wayne State University VOTE FOR NOT MORE THAN TWO	Board of Governors, Wayne State Univ.: AUGUSTUS J. CALLOWAY; Board of Governors, Wayne State Univ.: GEORGE C. EDWARDS	Board of Governors, Wayne State Univ.: KURT KEYDEL; Board of Governors, Wayne State Univ.: VICTOR G. RAVIOLO	Board of Governors, Wayne State Univ.: EVELYN KIRSCH; Board of Governors, Wayne State Univ.: JOSEPH SANDERS
COUNTY Prosecuting Attorney	Prosecuting Attorney	Prosecuting Attorney: FARRELL E. ELLIOTT	Prosecuting Attorney
Sheriff	Sheriff	Sheriff: ROY GUEST	Sheriff
County Clerk	County Clerk	County Clerk: JUDSON P. SWART	County Clerk
County Treasurer	County Treasurer	County Treasurer: VIDA P. ARMSTRONG	County Treasurer
Register of Deeds	Register of Deeds	Register of Deeds: MABEL J. McDONALD	Register of Deeds
	Drain Commissioner	Drain Commissioner	Drain Commissioner

MICHIGAN BALLOT. Portion of official ballot.

Gov't., scabs fight farm workers

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The ballot accomplishments of Halstead-Boutelle supporters in 1968 is a clear indication of the new impetus the revolutionary socialist movement is experiencing now and the changing relationship of forces within the radical movement.

The Socialist Workers Party has fielded a national ticket in every presidential election since 1948. That year the Farrell Dobbs-Grace Carlson ticket was on the ballot in 11 states. In 1952 and 1956, the cold war and witch-hunt limited the number of states to only seven and four respectively.

The beginnings of a reversal of this trend, produced by the Cuban Revolution and developing black revolt, made it possible for the SWP to make the ballot in 12 states in 1960. The 19-21 state total this year was made possible by young reinforcements won to the Socialist Workers Party and the young socialist movement as a result of the mass struggles against the Vietnam war and for black control of the black community.

This year for the first time the SWP national ticket will be on the ballot in more states than the Socialist Labor Party, a hidebound sect which totally ignores mass movements in favor of pure-and-simple electoralism. According to their national office, the SLP, which was on the ballot in 22 states in 1948 and 20 states in 1952, will be on only 13 state ballots in 1968 (or 14 if a court case is won in Indiana).

The big change which has taken place over the years in the relative strengths of the SWP, the Socialist Party of Norman

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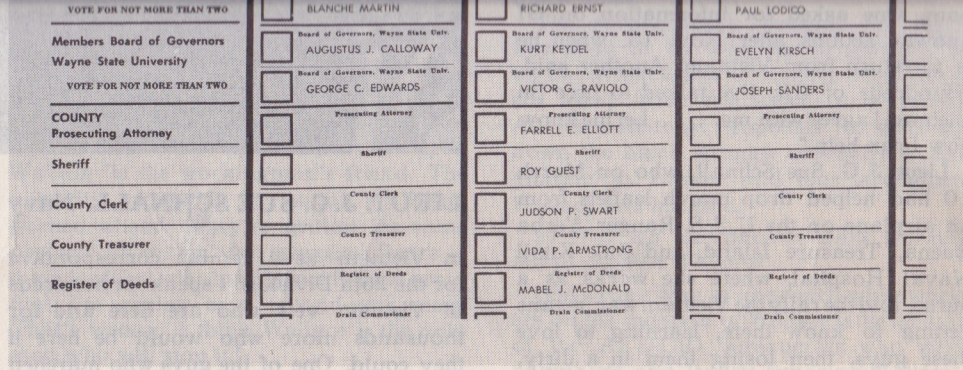
The impressive scope of the SWP campaign, including the number of states where its candidates will be on the ballot, has resulted in far more radio, TV and press coverage than in previous years. The ballot effort also resulted in many people in new areas being reached by and involved in the campaign.



MICHIGAN BALLOT. Portion of official ballot.

Gov't., scabs fight farm workers

By Dan Martinez

DELANO, Calif. — Recently one of the better known television shows featured an embattled, misunderstood (and thoroughly fictional) policeman facing a panel of smug, semideaf demonstrator types. . . from priest to hippie, on the question of police brutality. "Our friend Joe" all but cried with an appeal to the poor communist-duped panel and audience to realize that the same legal processes protected *all*.

Meanwhile in Delano, a Labor-Day-parade permit was refused to farm workers attempting to gain recognition from California's big-business farmers. The reason? According to Police Chief James Ailes, "The city could not provide protection against possible grower-scab violence."

This statement was made in a deepening atmosphere of grower-inspired violence. Threats on the life of Cesar Chavez, well-known passive-resistance leader of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, have been made many times. Picket captains have been beaten, with no arrests made of the scabs responsible for the violence and lawlessness.

The UFWOC has launched a national campaign to boycott California table grapes. "Tricky Dick" Nixon lined up on the side of "law and order" with the growers by stating that the "UFWOC boycott on grapes was unnecessary today because we have laws on the books to protect workers who wish to organize, a National Labor Relations Board to impartially supervise the election of collective bargaining agents, and to safeguard the rights of organizers." That farm workers have since the inception of the law been *excluded* from the National Labor Relations Act, Nixon failed to add. Whether he was displaying his own ignorance of the law, or playing with the ignorance of his supporters, remains an open question.

Not to be left out, the federal government is lending a hand with legal privileges to California growers. "Grape exports to South Vietnam rose from $32,000 in value in 1965 to $214,000 in 1967, and an estimated $500,000 in 1968," according to statistics compiled by a UFWOC researcher in Washington, D. C. Almost all of these grapes were purchased by the federal government, or its agencies, for Americans living or stationed in South Vietnam. Vietnam is the third largest importer of California grapes.

El Macriado (the voice of the farm worker published by farm workers) comments, "The statistics raise the fear that once again the federal government may act to break the strike and crush the farm workers movement. In opening the border to unlimited 'immigration' from Mexico during the Texas and Coachella Valley strikes, the Justice Department dealt a death blow to the efforts to force growers to the bargaining table through traditional striking and picket-line activity. Now, through government purchasing, the government may be deliberately seeking to break the consumer boycott, which is proving increasingly effective throughout the country."

Appeal made for Chinese scholar deported by U.S., jailed by Chiang

The Student-Faculty Union of the University of Hawaii is appealing for international support to Chen Yu-hsi, a former student at the U of H who was recently sentenced to seven years imprisonment on a sedition charge by a court-martial on Taiwan.

Chen was brought to trial on Aug. 1 after having been held by Chiang Kai-

Chen studied and taught at the University of Hawaii between 1964 and 1967. He was awarded a research fellowship at Brown University in Rhode Island to begin work on his PhD in economics this year, but the Taiwan regime ordered him to return to the island, and the U. S. government obligingly cancelled his student visa.

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The big change which has taken place over the years in the relative strengths of the SWP, the Socialist Party of Norman Thomas and the Communist Party is also apparent from the ballot figures. Allowance must, of course, be made for the fact that since the mid-1930s, whether or not they ran their own candidates, most of the organizational strength of the SP and CP has been mobilized behind capitalist candidates.

In 1948 the Socialist Party succeeded in getting Norman Thomas on the ballot in 19 states. In 1952 and 1956 the SP candidate, Darlington Hoopes, appeared on the ballot in 15 states and 5 states respectively. The SP hasn't run a presidential candidate since 1956.

The last year prior to 1968 that the Communist Party ran a presidential campaign was 1940, when Earl Browder appeared on the ballot in 22 states. This year the CP is running a campaign of sorts. Their presidential slate, Charlene Mitchell and Mike Zagarell, will be on the ballot in two states, Washington and Min-

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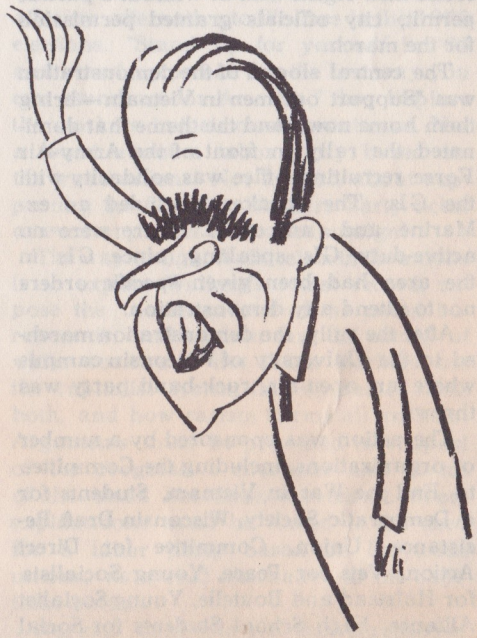
Chen was brought to trial on Aug. 1 after having been held by Chiang Kai-shek's political police for almost six months without charges. He was charged specifically with "having read and been influenced" by Communist literature while a student at the U of H; with having written articles under a pen name for *Ta Ti Pao*, an allegedly Communist, Chinese-language paper published in Japan; and with having "arranged" to defect to the People's Republic of China.

At the trial Chen retracted a confession he had made while in the hands of the political police and stated that he had written it only after his life had been threatened. The prosecution presented no evidence except the forced confession and the testimony of an anonymous "handwriting expert," who claimed that the calligraphy of the signature on several articles published under the name of Ai-hua in *Ta Ti Pao* was identical with Chen's calligraphy. Chen denied that he had written the articles.

Chen studied and taught at the University of Hawaii between 1964 and 1967. He was awarded a research fellowship at Brown University in Rhode Island to begin work on his PhD in economics this year, but the Taiwan regime ordered him to return to the island, and the U. S. government obligingly cancelled his student visa.

Instead of going to Taiwan, Chen went to Japan, where he was admitted on a tourist visa. But on Feb. 9, 1968, after he had been in Japan for six months and while he was at the Japanese immigration office trying to arrange for an extension of his visa, the police seized him and threw him on a plane bound for Taipei. There he was arrested by Chiang's police. For more than a month after Chen's deportation from Japan, even his father could learn nothing of his whereabouts.

The Student-Faculty Union of the University of Hawaii requests that as many letters as possible expressing interest in Chen's fate be sent to the Foreign Ministry, Republic of China, Taipei, Taiwan. In addition, funds are urgently needed to finance a legal appeal. Contributions should be sent to the Chen Yu-hsi Defense Fund, c/o Student-Faculty Union, Box 12B40 Campus Mail, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96822.



Nixon

Response to Boutelle at Arizona State 'Man, he's really with it!'

The Oct. 3 *Arizona Republic* ran a large picture of Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers Party vice-presidential candidate, speaking at Arizona State University in Phoenix with the headline "Throng Gathers on ASU Mall to Hear Socialist Paul Boutelle."

According to Pamela Starsky, who organized Boutelle's tour in Phoenix, "Rough estimates place the crowd at 800 with at least 200 enthusiastic supporters. Literature tables of the Young Socialist Alliance sold a great deal and response was very good." According to the *Republic*, the response of one student to Boutelle's talk was "Man, he's really with it!"

In addition to this meeting, Boutelle spoke to several ASU classes (including sociology and philosophy) as well as two civics classes at Brophy Prep School, a rather conservative Catholic boys school in Phoenix.

At his campaign stop in Denver, Colorado, Paul Boutelle met with members of the local Black Panther Party. He issued a statement in support of Lauren Watson and other Afro-American militants who are being victimized by the racist Denver police and political authorities.

Boutelle's Denver press conference resulted in two large articles in the *Denver Post* Oct. 9. The *Post* reported, "Boutelle suggested that none of the three better-known presidential candidates would be wise to publicly clash with the SWP's national slate, which is headed by Fred Halstead of New York.

"'If we had a chance to debate those three nuts, those three racists and reactionaries and hypocrites, we'd be elected,' he said."

During his campaign stop in the San Francisco Bay Area, Fred Halstead used time on his radio and television appearances to speak in support of Eldridge after the elections. As a result of the conference 13 young people decided to join the Young Socialist Alliance.

This was only one of a series of regional young-socialist conferences to be held before the elections in all the major cities.

On Oct. 7 Fred Halstead was in Madison, Wisc., where he appeared on several radio and television spots in addition to addressing a meeting of 600 students at the University of Wisconsin.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* carried a story from the press conference Fred Halstead held while going through Ohio. The *Plain Dealer* reported that Halstead called for the U. S. to pull out of Vietnam. "And when one of his interviewers, 16-year-old Tim King of the Lakewood [High School] *Hi-Times*, argued that Vietnam veterans say they want to win the war because otherwise 'their buddies died in vain,' Halstead replied:

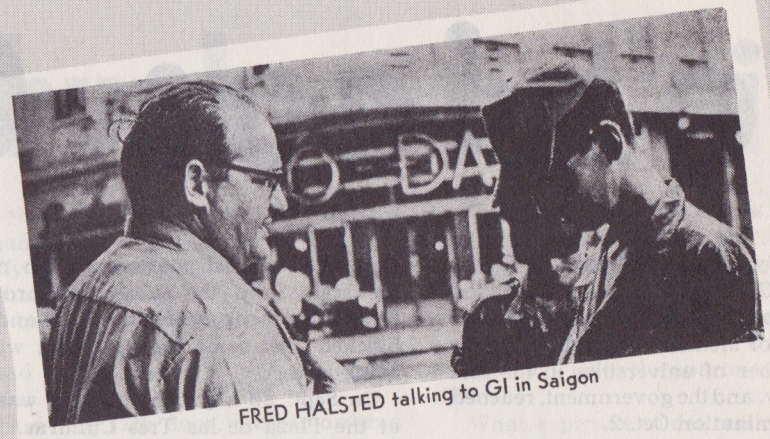
"'How is it going to help to have another GI die?'

"If he had had a brother killed in Vietnam, young King said, he would want to fight those responsible.

"Said Halstead, 'You would have a responsibility to join up and fight whoever was responsible. But ask yourself this: Who is responsible? Is it the peasant sitting on his own land shooting at someone he considers an invader? Or is it the politician who sent the GI there?'"

Both candidates' schedules are full until the elections. Paul Boutelle will be speaking at a demonstration against the Vietnam war on Oct. 27 in Austin, Texas.

Fred Halstead will be speaking at the University of Kentucky on Oct. 27, sponsored by the campus Students for a Democratic Society. Michael Fallahay of the SDS Steering Committee, wrote to the SWP



FRED HALSTED talking to GI in Saigon

L'ENRAGE

Big Red Fred is coming

by Alan M. Wald & Michael Schreiber

(Fred Halstead, presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, will be coming to Antioch on Thursday, Oct. 17. He will speak in Kelly Hall at 8:00 that evening; afterwards there will be a reception in the faculty lounge.)

"Our politics is in a rather extraordinary condition when the first candidate you see who sounds like a real person and not some poor painted doll turns out to be the Trotskyite (sic) candidate," wrote liberal columnist Murray Kempton in the **New York Post**, Sept. 27, 1968. Kempton, in his article on "The Other Candidates," rated Socialist Workers Party presidential candidate Fred Halstead "very good to excellent."

ONE THING ABOUT FRED—in addition to everything else, he sure has a lot of guts. Way back last fall, long [illegible] McCarthy and Kenn[illegible] "liberal [illegible]

Finally, this summer Fred took off on a world-wide tour as a gesture of solidarity for the international anti-war and revolutionary socialist movements. And he spoke to the American soldiers in Vietnam, explaining that he was **their** candidate, running in order to bring them home **now.**

THIS WILL BE FRED'S second visit to Antioch. In February of this year he spoke to an overflowing crowd of 300 in the Birch Hall common room. Several months later "Choice '68," the mock presidential election sponsored by **Time** magazine, was held at Antioch. With the largest turnout for any campus election in recent years, Halstead received second place—between Senator McCarthy and the late Senator Kennedy.

Fred, who authored the book **Hav[illegible] Stirs** and the widely distri[illegible] Letter to G.I.'s, is 40 ye[illegible] cloth-cutter by trade [illegible]

FROM "THE ANTIOCH RECORD." Coverage of the campaign tours of Halstead and Boutelle has been extensive in the campus press.

Halstead, Boutelle slated on the Joey

sociology and philosophy) as well as two civics classes at Brophy Prep School, a rather conservative Catholic boys school in Phoenix.

At his campaign stop in Denver, Colorado, Paul Boutelle met with members of the local Black Panther Party. He issued a statement in support of Lauren Watson and other Afro-American militants who are being victimized by the racist Denver police and political authorities.

Boutelle's Denver press conference resulted in two large articles in the *Denver Post* Oct. 9. The *Post* reported, "Boutelle suggested that none of the three better-known presidential candidates would be wise to publicly clash with the SWP's national slate, which is headed by Fred Halstead of New York.

"'If we had a chance to debate those three nuts, those three racists and reactionaries and hypocrites, we'd be elected,' he said."

During his campaign stop in the San Francisco Bay Area, Fred Halstead used time on his radio and television appearances to speak in support of Eldridge Cleaver's right to teach a course at the University of California.

Halstead was among 5,000 people who attended a mass meeting on the Berkeley campus in support of Cleaver's right to teach.

Halstead and Boutelle both spoke at a successful Young Socialist conference held by the Berkeley and San Francisco Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle. Over 230 people from 10 campuses and several high schools, registered at the conference.

The conference took up the general questions before the radical movement today and pointed the way for a final spurt of socialist campaign activity before the elections and for continuing socialist activity

Tim King of the Lakewood [High School] *Hi-Times*, argued that Vietnam veterans say they want to win the war because otherwise 'their buddies died in vain,' Halstead replied:

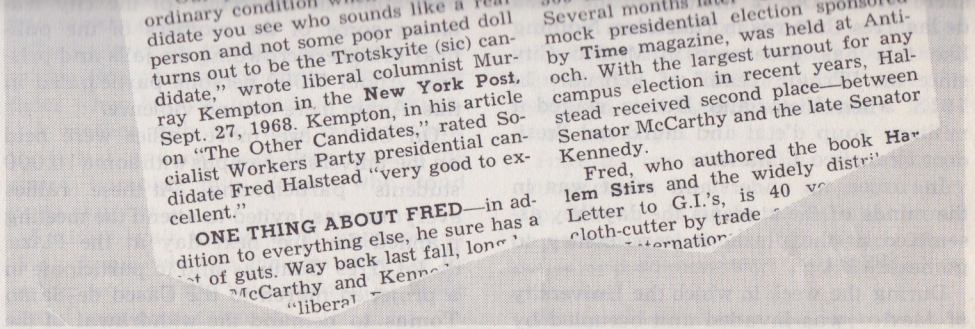
"'How is it going to help to have another GI die?'

"If he had had a brother killed in Vietnam, young King said, he would want to fight those responsible.

"Said Halstead, 'You would have a responsibility to join up and fight whoever was responsible. But ask yourself this: Who is responsible? Is it the peasant sitting on his own land shooting at someone he considers an invader? Or is it the politician who sent the GI there?'"

Both candidates' schedules are full until the elections. Paul Boutelle will be speaking at a demonstration against the Vietnam war on Oct. 27 in Austin, Texas.

Fred Halstead will be speaking at the University of Kentucky on Oct. 27, sponsored by the campus Students for a Democratic Society. Michael Fallahay of the SDS Steering Committee, wrote to the SWP campaign committee: "The University administration is sponsoring Presidential Convocations (with paid travel expenses) for the other three presidential candidates on the Kentucky ballot; only Mr. Wallace has spoken here already. At this time SDS is introducing a resolution in the Faculty Senate calling for a Presidential Convocation for Mr. Fred Halstead. We are arguing on the principle that the presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, which appears on the Kentucky ballot for the first time this year and which appears on the ballots of at least 20 other states, has as much right to a presidential Convocation as the three other 'major party' candidates."



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Halstead, Boutelle slated on the Joey Bishop TV show

Fred Halstead and Paul Boutelle, the Socialist Workers presidential ticket, will appear on the nationally popular Joey Bishop Show during the week before the Nov. 5 elections.

Halstead will appear on Oct. 30 for 45 minutes and Boutelle will be on the show Nov. 4 for 18 minutes.

The Joey Bishop Show is broadcast nationally by the ABC network to nearly 250 local stations throughout the country. This time was provided to the Socialist Workers Party candidates under the "equal time" provision of Section 315 of the Federal Communications Act. Check with your local ABC station for the time it will be broadcast in your city.

The fact that Congress did not revoke the "equal time" provision has made it possible for the Socialist Workers candidates to obtain a considerable amount of free radio and television coverage. On Oct. 6, for example, a film entitled "Fred Halstead in San Francisco, April 27, 1968" was shown during a 15 minute time slot on WNEW-TV in New York.

The film, showing Halstead addressing an antiwar rally of 30,000 in San Francisco, is being shown on campuses and at campaign rallies. For information about purchasing or renting the film write to: Socialist Workers National Campaign Committee, 873 Broadway, New York, N. Y., 10003.

Socialist Workers win write-in status on ballot in Ohio

CLEVELAND—Ohio Secretary of State Ted W. Brown has confirmed the fact that the Socialist Workers Party has qualified to have its write-in votes counted in the November election, and all Ohio election boards will be so instructed, John McCann, Ohio SWP campaign director, announced Oct. 14.

Following a federal-court ruling that Ohio's laws are too restrictive, the state was ordered to provide a write-in place under each office. Brown then announced that in order for a party to have its write-in votes counted, its presidential and vice-presidential candidates would have to des-

Indiana socialist nominee on state campaign tour

Ralph Levitt, SWP candidate for U. S. senator from Indiana, hit the campaign trail last week, kicking off a three-week tour of Indiana. An advance team from the campaign committee is also on tour, one day ahead of Levitt, making arrangements and inviting radical students to build the campaign and attend the convention of the Young Socialist Alliance in Chicago over Thanksgiving weekend.

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At DePauw University in Greencastle, the Student Senate sponsored Levitt's talk. Literature sales were brisk and a number of introductory subscriptions to the *Young Socialist* and *The Militant* were purchased.

The campaign team ran into its first free-speech fight at Indiana State University in Terre Haute. Students for a Democratic Society, gave the SWP space at their lite-

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The tour began at Purdue University in West Lafayette, where Levitt spoke to 50 antiwar activists at a meeting sponsored by the Purdue Peace Union. The previous day the "concerned Democrats" (who are "reluctantly" supporting Humphrey) were able to draw only a dozen people to a rally.

At DePauw University in Greencastle, the Student Senate sponsored Levitt's talk. Literature sales were brisk and a number of introductory subscriptions to the *Young Socialist* and *The Militant* were purchased.

The campaign team ran into its first free-speech fight at Indiana State University in Terre Haute. Students for a Democratic Society gave the SWP space at their literature table in the Student Union. As it was Home Coming Weekend, the school was filled with alumni.

Obviously embarrassed by the display of revolutionary books and pamphlets, the university bureaucracy decided the table had to go. The campaign tour team refused to comply with the arbitrary demand that the table be taken down, a violation of free speech and the already stringent rules of the university on distribution of literature.

After a one-hour running verbal battle with the local administrators, the dean of men, Mr. Rodgers, was forced to back down, and the table continued doing business.

The following day, after speaking about the campaign to a meeting of SDS, Levitt was given a tour of the historic sites of revolutionary history in Terre Haute. Levitt visisted the birth place of Eugene V. Debs and was given a special guided tour of the Debs Home.

U of Ill. poll: 5% SWP

The Socialist Workers presidential slate of Fred Halstead and Paul Boutelle received five percent of the votes in a poll of University of Illinois students conducted by the university's Young Republican Club Oct. 1. A similar poll made a week earlier had shown the Halstead-Boutelle ticket to be the favorite of four percent of the students.

In the more recent sampling, Nixon took 38 percent of the vote; Humphrey, 25.5 percent; and Wallace, four percent.

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Young Socialist campaigners hold Ohio conference

By Marcia Sweetenham

CLEVELAND — Fred Halstead, Socialist Workers Party Candidate for President of the United States, was the featured speaker at the first Ohio Young Socialist Conference held here Oct. 12 at Case Western Reserve University. In his speech, Halstead described the student movments in Japan, India, Egypt, France and Germany.

The conference was attended by 65 high-school and college students from Ohio. Area reports were given by participants from Antioch College, Ohio State University, Kent State University and colleges and high schools in the Cleveland area. A woman student, who is a member of the German Socialist Student Federation, reported on the German student movement.

During the afternoon session, workshops discussed the international youth radicalization.

The film, showing Halstead addressing an antiwar rally of 30,000 in San Francisco, is being shown on campuses and at campaign rallies. For information about purchasing or renting the film write to: Socialist Workers National Campaign Committee, 873 Broadway, New York, N. Y., 10003.

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Following a federal-court ruling that Ohio's laws are too restrictive, the state was ordered to provide a write-in place under each office. Brown then announced that in order for a party to have its write-in votes counted, its presidential and vice-presidential candidates would have to designate 26 persons to act as their Ohio electors. The Socialist Workers Party promptly complied.

"Now, for the first time, Ohioans opposed to the Vietnam war have an alternative to Humphrey, Wallace and Nixon. They can vote for the Socialist Workers Party candidates, who call for immediate withdrawal of our troops.

"But while the write-in status makes this possible, it is still a far cry from ballot status, and the unfair advantage in reaching voters which the capitalist parties have remains," McCann said. "Drastic changes in the law are necessary.

"Our ability to reach the voters with our program and candidates in 1968 is directly limited by funds available to buy time and space in the communications media. To make it possible to let Ohio voters know they have an alternative, contributions should be sent to the Socialist Workers Party of Ohio, 9801 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44106."

Mexico: Oct. 2

By Ricardo Ochoa

MEXICO CITY—After building up for 70 days, the political confrontation between the students of Mexico City, supported by a large number of universities in the rest of the country, and the government, reached a bloody culmination Oct. 2.

The full toll of the Tlatelolco massacre will not become known until the archives of the military intelligence are opened to the public. The Mexican press estimates the dead at 20 to 60 and the wounded at 150 to 300. The president's press secretary told the many foreign journalists, who are here for the Olympics, that there were 20 dead and 75 wounded, a ridiculously low figure.

The irrefutable truth is that the Diaz Ordaz government staged a deliberate massacre at the Oct. 2 meeting in the Plaza de las Tres Culturas in Tlatelolco. Nothing like this has been seen in Mexico City since the "Tragic Tenth" of February in 1913, when Victoriano Huerta staged a military coup d'etat and murdered President Francisco I. Madero.

In order to understand what was in the minds of the students the day they assembled at the plaza, it is necessary to go back a bit.

During the week in which the University of Mexico was invaded and occupied by federal troops (Sept. 18), "unknown" persons machine-gunned Vocational School No. 7, Vocational School No. 5, Preparatory School No. 4, and the Colegio de Mexico.

The police proved utterly incapable of either arresting or identifying the assailants. This was not too strange. It was an open secret that the police themselves organized the attacks.

In face of such provocations, the students who felt most directly threatened naturally sought to defend themselves in Sept. 25 against the occupation of the university and the subsequent provocations. The troops were called out and they blocked the demonstration, but without using force.

On Sept. 26 a protest meeting was held at the Plaza de las Tres Culturas. There was no violence whatsoever because the police did not intervene and no troops showed up. This was a good illustration of the point that a peaceful demonstration is one in which the forces of "law and order" do not interfere.

The counteroffensive of the students continued during the week beginning Sept. 30. Their course of not giving in to the repression seemed to be succeeding.

On Sept. 30 the army evacuated the university, and the students staged a demonstration in the center of the city featuring some of the mothers of the political prisoners crowding the jails and prisons. About 5,000 persons participated in this. Again there was no violence.

On Oct. 1 two more rallies were held on the university campus with some 10,000 students participating. At these rallies everyone was invited to attend the meeting planned for the next day at the Plaza de las Tres Culturas and to participate in a projected march to the Casco de Santo Tomas to demand the withdrawal of the military forces there.

In this context, it can be seen that the students visualized the Oct. 2 meeting as only one in a series of actions protesting the repression.

Why did Diaz Ordaz decide to convert this peaceful meeting into a blood bath?

By a thoroughly planned attack, the government wanted to make up for the mistakes committed in the Sept. 18 occupation of the university. The National Strike Committee escaped that raid almost intact. Only a few leaders were caught.

the coordinated system of signaling used in directing the troops, and the cold-blooded way in which men, women and children were shot down.

The arrests were massive. The papers talked about 1,500 persons taken into custody. But they admitted that the military authorities at Military Camp No. 1, where the largest number are being held, refused to give an exact figure. A conservative estimate would run to about 3,000.

Mexico City is tense and gloomy. The day when the student conflict was a simple "commotion" without much significance is gone. July 26 marked the end of Mexico's long period of relative stability. The history of Mexico is now divided into before and after July 26. Now the meaning of Oct. 2 must be assessed.

The bourgeoisie committed a grave error on that day, an error that will cost it dear. *It unmasked itself.* It showed how ferociously repressive it can be. There is no doubt that it has frightend broad sectors of the Mexican people. But this marks a political defeat. Confidence in the regime has now been seriously, perhaps irretrievably, undermined.

This comes on top of the great shift in the Mexican political situation precipitated by the student movement that began July 26.

The perceptive critic Carlos Monsivais summed up the change following July 26 in the following words: "The phrase, 'Nothing happens here,' is now excluded. Since July 26 Mexico has been changed utterly, fundamentally. And this change became clear the moment the movement changed from a student movement to a popular movement, from a movement in the capital to a national movement. . . .

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The police proved utterly incapable of either arresting or identifying the assailants. This was not too strange. It was an open secret that the police themselves organized the attacks.

In face of such provocations, the students who felt most directly threatened naturally sought to defend themselves in an organized way, and they set up an embryonic defense guard.

On Sept. 21 a clash occurred in the Nonoalco-Tlatelolco district between the students of Vocational School No. 7 and the granaderos (military security police) reinforced by mounted police.

The skirmishing, which began in the afternoon, lasted until the next morning. The people in this heavily populated district participated actively. The battle came to an end when the army moved in and took over the positions lost by the police.

Following another police provocation Sept. 23, the students of the National Polytechnic Institute gathered in the Casco de Santo Tomas area determined to do battle. After defeating the granaderos, they put up a heroic resistance to the police, and the military which were sent in as reinforcements.

At this point the struggle within the government between the hard-line and moderate factions seemed to have ended in an impasse. The "hards"—the president and the military (plus the "civilian" sec-

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By a thoroughly planned attack, the government wanted to make up for the mistakes committed in the Sept. 18 occupation of the university. The National Strike Committee escaped that raid almost intact. Only a few leaders were caught. The Oct. 2 operation was intended to rectify things by catching the leaders and cadres in a single scoop of the net.

And the government hoped that a murderous blow would strike such terror in the population as to assure calm during the weeks of the Olympic Games.

This explains the thoroughness with which the government disposed its forces, the way it placed its detectives both in the crowd and the Chihuahua building,

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"Many of the nation's nerve centers were hit, and it has changed at its heart. An irreversible process has occurred which touches all of us without exception, and the best of all is this: a generation has decided not to follow the dreary conformism of its predecessors."

It can be taken for certain that Diaz Ordaz's demonstration of the belief of his circles that power comes out of the barrel of a gun will not cause the new generation to collapse into the dreary conformism of its predecessors.

THE AFTERMATH. Three of the many vic City.

'He was riddled w

By Maria Elena

The following was written by a young woman who was present at the Oct. 2 massacre in the Plaza de las Tres Culturas in Mexico. The translation is by Intercontinental Press.

There was whistling and hisses when the deputies were named. But the students were paying more attention to what was happening around them.

For example, when some contingents of workers arrived, all of us moved back, applauding, to make room.

The whine of missiles cut through the other sounds, and showers of chips flew from the stones of the ruins under the impact of the bullets.

I still had firm hold of my brother's hand, although people had got between us, and I tried to pull him closer. Students

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At this point the struggle within the government between the hard-line and moderate factions seemed to have ended in an impasse. The "hards"—the president and the military (plus the "civilian" secretaries allied to the military, that is, the secretary of the interior and the head of the Federal District department) appeared at a loss as to what to do next.

Far from "pacifying" the students, measures such as the occupation of the university had only stirred them up all the more. The moderate faction could thus claim some verification for their arguments against such flagrant use of force.

An effort to convert the rector, Javier Barros Sierra, into a scapegoat ended dismally. He resigned Sept. 22, the day before the battle of Santo Tomas. The university community, especially the teachers and heads of departments, rallied to his support; and on Sept. 26 the governing board of the University of Mexico rejected the resignation.

This evident victory for the moderates was due in part to the indirect support which the rector received from a powerful sector of the Mexican bourgeoisie—those directly involved in the tourist trade, who were in agony over the possibility that the student "disturbances" would lead to cancellation of the Olympics. These patriots filled the daily papers with "manifestos" to the youth, raising such slogans as "Don't Forget Our Traditions," "Don't Serve Foreign Interests," "Be Good Mexicans."

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MEXICO CITY—It was my 15-year-old brother, studying at Vocational School No. 1 near the Nonoalco Tlatelolco district, who invited me that day to come to the movement's meeting. It was his second time to attend a political meeting. The first time was when I took him to the Great Silent Demonstration [Sept. 13]. Although he was a very young boy and hardly political at all, he identified with the movement from the beginning, since everybody supports it in his school.

We left the house at exactly four in the afternoon. We reached the plaza a half-hour later. Most of the people were assembling near the flagpoles on the side closest to Vocational No. 7, as the soldiers later testified.

At about half past five a companero of the CNH [Consejo Nacional de Huelga—National Strike Committee] came to the microphone and started the meeting. All of us applauded. The first thing he said was that the scheduled march to Casco de Santo Tomas would not be undertaken, since military forces were in the streets near that district.

The speeches of the orators were not very good. They repeated commonplaces already well known by the students. Nevertheless the denunciations of the repressive nature of the measures taken by the army and the police were warmly applauded. There was whistling and hisses when the deputies were named. But the students were paying more attention to what was happening around them.

For example, when some contingents of workers arrived, all of us moved back, applauding, to make room.

When the military aggression began, we were close to the south end of the plaza, where it borders the pre-Spanish ruins and leads to the church of Santiago Tlatelolco. There was a dramatic ripple of uneasiness when those in the rear of the crowd noted the sudden presence of the soldiers. "Hey, here come the soldiers!"

We were immediately caught in the flow of people running toward the center of the crowd. Then we clearly heard the voice of the speaker: "Don't move. Don't yield to the provocation!"

I turned toward the balcony where the speaker was and at the same time I saw two things, heard two things, felt two things. These all occurred within seconds. Some green fireworks floated down through the air overhead, and on the balcony where the speaker stood a tremendous commotion broke out. The speaker was fighting with an individual who suddenly fired at him. Secret agents in the apartments above were repressing the leaders of the CNH. And behind us began the rattling and crackling of machine guns.

We lost our friends and I heard my brother's shout: "Don't let go of me." We gripped each other's hands. I went toward the right, pushing toward the garden where the ruins are. Many people were already there trying to hide from the terrible spraying of bullets coming from all directions. The whine of missiles cut through the other sounds, and showers of chips flew from the stones of the ruins under the impact of the bullets.

I still had firm hold of my brother's hand, although people had got between us, and I tried to pull him closer. Students caught between us had fallen, some killed, some wounded. At my side was a girl who had been hit in the face with an expanding bullet. What horror! The whole left side of her face had been blown off. You could see her teeth and palate, although she, certainly, was not yet aware of what had happened.

The yelling, the screams of pain, the sobbing, the pleading, and the continual deafening sound of the guns made the Plaza de las Tres Culturas a Dante's Inferno.

I dragged at my brother's arm. "Julio, what's the matter?" I pulled at him again. His eyes were very sad and half closed and I caught the words, ". . . it's that . . ."

I couldn't think of anything. The tremendous packing together of people made it difficult to hear. Later I thought that if I had realized that Julio was already dying, I would have done something crazy right then and there.

Presently some of the soldiers who had been shooting at the buildings around the plaza reached us. The smell of gunpowder was insupportable.

Little by little people made room for us so that I could get closer to my brother. "Julio, answer me."

"He must be wounded," a woman told me. "Loosen his belt."

Gradually, and then all at once, I began

AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT

In the Chihuahua building

By Ricardo Ochoa

The following is an account of the Oct. 2 massacre in Mexico City as seen from within the central building that was attacked by the troops and police of President Diaz Ordaz. The translation is by Intercontinental Press.

MEXICO CITY—The meeting in the Plaza de las Tres Culturas Oct. 2 began at five thirty in the afternoon, a half-hour late.

The first speaker immediately pointed out that military forces were in the streets bordering the district and that therefore the march to Santo Tomas had been called off. He asked the 20,000 to 25,000 students and others who had assembled to return home after the meeting as peacefully as they had arrived.

At the invitation of a friend, after the first speaker finished at 5:45 I went up to the 12th floor of the Chihuahua building to view the meeting from a balcony.

The microphone had been set up for the speakers on a balcony far below, on the fourth floor of a different wing of the same building. The speeches came up indistinctly but the view was perfect. I saw two contingents of railway workers join the assembly, to the furious applause of the students. Aside from the police agents assigned to the crowd no one had any idea of what was impending.

At about 6:15 or 6:30, a girl at my side said: "There's some soldiers coming up from the avenue."

In fact, from the avenue that runs through the district to the plaza, at the point where it crosses the grounds of the pre-Columbian pyramids, groups of soldiers were advancing, bayonets fixed. In a moment we realized that *they were attacking us.*

Suddenly I saw a green rocket rise into the sky and burst, showering thousands of little lights down upon the multitude.

Immediately the clatter of machine guns, white handkerchief wrapped around his left hand (it was the mark they used to identify each other) and a pistol in his right hand cut me off.

"Go back up," he said. "Nobody's moving."

I had to go back up, my eyes on his revolver.

Back at the 12th floor, the cop ordered me and a hundred others there to lie down on the floor. Many were already there seeking cover from the bullets coming from all directions below and ricocheting from the walls.

It was a curtain of sound, deafening and steady, a rain of bullets sweeping the enormous Chihuahua building from the first to the 20th floor.

But the pistol in the cop's hand worried me more than the bullets from the soldiers below. The deafening volley came from nowhere; I only heard it. The cop himself had to take cover.

To keep us all in sight, he moved down to the first step of the stairs. There were times when he even pulled his head down.

A mother with two little boys became hysterical and ran with them toward the stairs, bumping into the cop who stood up to stop her.

I didn't wait to see what happened. I don't know whether the cop shot her or not. I was on my way upstairs. I made it and went up to the roof.

From there, for the first time, I saw that the shooting was coming not only from below but from the two helicopters which had been observing the meeting from the beginning.

I also saw that in some apartments people were shooting back, answering the military and police provocation. But almost all of the fire was coming from below, from the Plaza de las Tres Culturas, which by now had been completely occupied by the army. Indistinctly, I could see the soldiers shooting away. I could see the bodies

We went back to our hiding place. About 10 p.m. the machine-gun fire finally became sporadic, and by 11 p.m. calm returned.

We had now spent four hours in the maintenance room, and I became anxious to let my friends know where I was. I decided to go back up to the apartment on the 13th floor.

What a picture of destruction! The walls were punctured by bullet holes everywhere. The furniture was smashed. The fire had destroyed part of the kitchen. The water was off because the pipes were broken. Everything was in chaos.

However, despite their misfortune, the family was not downcast. They said that although this was the worst that had happened in the past month, after what had been going on in the district recently, they had become used to such battles. The woman said they intended to leave the apartment.

Some moments before, two youths had joined the family—the girl's boyfriend, who showed his faithfulness at a time like this, and a Polytechnic student, a friend of the two boys.

Since the two visitors had their identification cards, they made an exploratory trip, leaving at 11:30 to see what would happen at the bottom of the stairs, where police and soldiers were registering those going out.

Within a few minutes they were back. A new furious barrage had opened up. The eight of us huddled in the bathroom for an hour until the shooting again let up.

At 1 a.m. I went back to my refuge with the two little boys and a borrowed blanket. Exhausted, we settled down as best we could for the night. Only occasional bursts of machine-gun fire and sporadic shots broke the ensuing silence. The battle of Tlatelolco had ended.

At 7:30 we woke up. There was a lot of bustling and coming and going outside our room. Presumably the soldiers were

victims of the Oct. 2 army attack in Mexico

with bullets'

to grasp the possible reality. When I loosened his belt, my hand sank into a wound.

Now close together, I was able to lift my head and look around. My first impression was the number of people lying in the plaza. The living and the dead were intermingled. My second impression was that my brother

that military forces were in the streets bordering the district and that therefore the march to Santo Tomas had been called off. He asked the 20,000 to 25,000 students and others who had assembled to return home after the meeting as peacefully as they had arrived.

At the invitation of a friend, after the first speaker finished at 5:45 I went up to the 12th floor of the Chihuahua building to view the meeting from a balcony.

The microphone had been set up for the speakers on a balcony far below, on the fourth floor of a different wing of the same building. The speeches came up indistinctly but the view was perfect. I saw two contingents of railway workers join the assembly, to the furious applause of the students. Aside from the police agents assigned to the crowd no one had any idea of what was impending.

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Suddenly I saw a green rocket rise into the sky and burst, showering thousands of little lights down upon the multitude.

Immediately the clatter of machine guns, rifles, and pistols began. The green flare, launched from the Foreign Relations Building or from the church at the south side of the plaza, had been the signal to attack.

What followed in the next half hour is etched in my mind in precise detail. With the infernal rain of steel and bullets that fell upon us, our immediate reaction was to run to the stairs.

I had hardly gone down one floor when a plainclothesman in shirt sleeves, with a

surprised. "Who are you?" A sign from the pseudo student convinced him. "Oh, you're one of them!"

He was a student agent. I handed him my purse. He checked it and returned it to me. I still don't know why he asked for it.

In the hospital they took him inside and

the walls.

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I also saw that in some apartments people were shooting back, answering the military and police provocation. But almost all of the fire was coming from below, from the Plaza de las Tres Culturas, which by now had been completely occupied by the army. Indistinctly, I could see the soldiers shooting away. I could see the bodies of people who had fallen — students, women, soldiers. The inferno was at its height.

I decided to go down. Not for any reason in particular but simply because I couldn't find any good hiding place.

I knew that the cops were blocking the stairs on the 12th floor. I rang the doorbells of apartments hoping to get in. No one answered.

I found an empty apartment, abandoned by its tenants, as had soon happened with many others, and I had a chance for the first time to see what the shooting had done.

The walls were perforated. Bullets ricocheting from the ceiling to the floor had destroyed everything. Mirrors, glass, furniture, curtains, everything had been hit. To stay in any of these rooms was impossible. The only safe place was the bathroom. Located in the center of the apartment, it could not be hit directly.

Thinking that the police would soon get around to searching the apartments, I decided to leave. On the way down, I ran into two boys, one eight, the other 12. The three of us continued together. On the 13th

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However, despite their misfortune, the family was not downcast. They said that although this was the worst that had happened in the past month, after what had been going on in the district recently, they had become used to such battles. The woman said they intended to leave the apartment.

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At 1 a.m. I went back to my refuge with the two little boys and a borrowed blanket. Exhausted, we settled down as best we could for the night. Only occasional bursts of machine-gun fire and sporadic shots broke the ensuing silence. The battle of Tlatelolco had ended.

At 7:30 we woke up. There was a lot of bustling and coming and going outside our room. Presumably the soldiers were carrying out the dead and wounded on stretchers. The sound of hobnailed boots was unmistakable. No doubt the building was being searched and occupied by the military. It was impossible to return to our friends' apartment.

The next three hours were the most anxious. If I were caught in the maintenance room, the soldiers would certainly take me for a sniper and I would be executed on the spot. This happened, I heard later, to all the young men they found in hiding. What to do?

At nine I made the little boys leave. I was sure nothing would happen to them because of their age. I told them to say that they lived in the building.

The footsteps of tenants abandoning their apartments grew more numerous. At a moment when the soldiers now stationed on the balcony were out of sight I ran up the stairs. It was 10:45.

The family was getting things together to leave the apartment. The two young men had already gone. I asked them to let me stay in their apartment instead of

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Now close together, I was able to lift my head and look around. My first impression was the number of people lying in the plaza. The living and the dead were intermingled. My second impression was that my brother was riddled with bullets. Later I learned in the hospital that he had been hit three times: once in the stomach, once in the neck and once in the leg. He was dying.

Perhaps it was an hour since the firing began.

"Soldier, a stretcher for a wounded person!" I shouted.

"Shut up and lie down flat if you don't want two," answered the "heroic boy," as the president calls his soldiers.

I insisted and insisted. Suddenly a medical student came up. "This boy needs to be taken to the hospital fast," he told a soldier.

"Shut up, you son of a bitch!" came the reply.

All the others around now joined me in insisting, "A stretcher!" Finally they gave in.

A stretcher was improvised with some guns and a topcoat.

"Let me go with him. I'm his sister." I was permitted to follow the stretcher, but the medical student who had helped us was held.

Before letting me get into the military ambulance, a "student" sidled up whom I had seen at the UNAM [Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico]. "Your purse, please?"

"What for?" I asked.

The soldier accompanying me was also surprised. "Who are you?" A sign from the pseudo student convinced him. "Oh, you're one of them!"

He was a student agent. I handed him my purse. He checked it and returned it to me. I still don't know why he asked for it.

In the hospital they took him inside and I waited hours for the outcome of the operation. On one of his appearances, a male nurse asked the women, who, like me, were waiting, "A boy in a blue suit?"

"Yes, yes. Here, here." He took me in to identify Julio's body and to sign the necessary papers.

When we held the wake for Julio, the solidarity of his companeros touched me still more deeply. All the boys of Vocational No. 1 came to our home as soon as they heard of the tragedy. They had collected 500 pesos [12.5 pesos =US$1]. My sister said that we did not need the money, that it was better to use it for the movement. "No," they all said, "your brother is the movement. Take the 500 pesos."

On the following day when we went to the Panteon Jardin to bury him, a formation of his companeros walked behind the hearse, their hands held high, making the sign of the "V" for victory. People who saw the cortege could not help being moved. Some made the sign of the "V" themselves, including some of the traffic police we passed.

My mother is overcome. My father died eight months ago, and as a result of the shock she had a heart attack. Now the death of her youngest child and only son has devastated her. "But, why my son? Wouldn't it have been better to shoot Diaz Ordaz?"

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Thinking that the police would soon get around to searching the apartments, I decided to leave. On the way down, I ran into two boys, one eight, the other 12. The three of us continued together. On the 13th floor, a family responded to our appeal for help.

A woman and her sister, two boys, and a girl between the ages of 18 and 21 were in the apartment.

"I'm from the philosophy department at the UNAM," I said, introducing myself.

"We're from Voca No. 7," the two boys replied.

"I can't stay here because they're going to search the place," I said.

We discussed possible hiding places.

The mother said right off, "The garbage room."

Perfect. They gave us the key and we went down to the 12th floor near the elevator where the room was. No one was on the balcony now. The cops must have taken the students they had trapped there out of the building. But the bullets were still coming in from all directions.

At 8:30 heavy smoke began coming through the cracks around the door. Since the balcony was no longer being guarded, we went out to see what was happening.

The apartment in front of us and the one on the floor above, the one belonging to the family that had helped us, were on fire. The shooting seemed as intense as ever; machine-gun bullets continually swept the walls, and the screaming of women was as piercing as the shooting.

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The family was getting things together to leave the apartment. The two young men had already gone. I asked them to let me stay in their apartment instead of my hiding place. They refused, saying that it was likely the soldiers would search the place as they had the apartments below.

"I haven't got my identification card," I told them. "And I'm listed by the police. I can't let them pick me up."

A bold idea occurred to me. Why not leave with them? "All right," I told them, "I'll be Nancy's boyfriend."

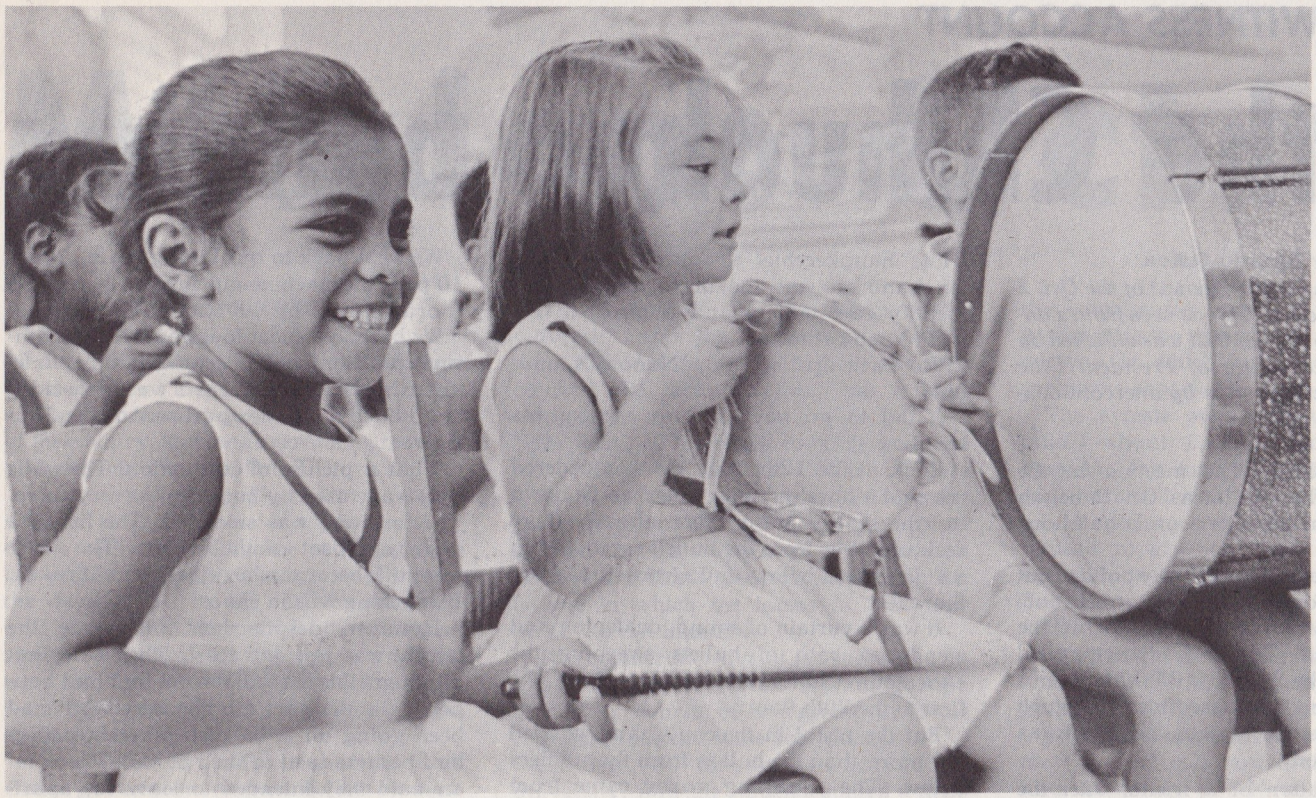
The elevator wasn't running, so we started down the 12 flights of stairs, proceeding in three couples—a son and his mother leading the way, Nancy and her "boyfriend" in the middle, and the old aunt with her niece bringing up the rear.

We met no one until we reached the second floor. There we met another procession going up. This was headed by a corporal in baleful green sunglasses, which, together with his green uniform, made him look completely green. Twenty-five or more soldiers, bayonets fixed, filed past us. They were making a final check of the Chihuahua building.

A single soldier was on guard at the bottom. There was not a plainclothesman within 10 meters.

The groups of soldiers in the gardens let us pass in complete indifference.

When we reached the Paseo de la Reforma, which is about 150 meters from the Chihuahua building, we said goodby. I was safe.



Children in public nursery which revolution brought to Santiago de Cuba

THE CUBA STORY AND THE MILITANT

As we celebrate the fortieth anniversary of **The Militant**, which was founded in 1928, one of the proudest chapters in the history of the paper that we can point to is its coverage of the Cuban Revolution.

Throughout an entire period of press falsification about the revolution, **The Militant** established an international reputation as a source of accurate information about major Cuban developments. We have published more texts of speeches by Fidel and Che than any other English-language publication.

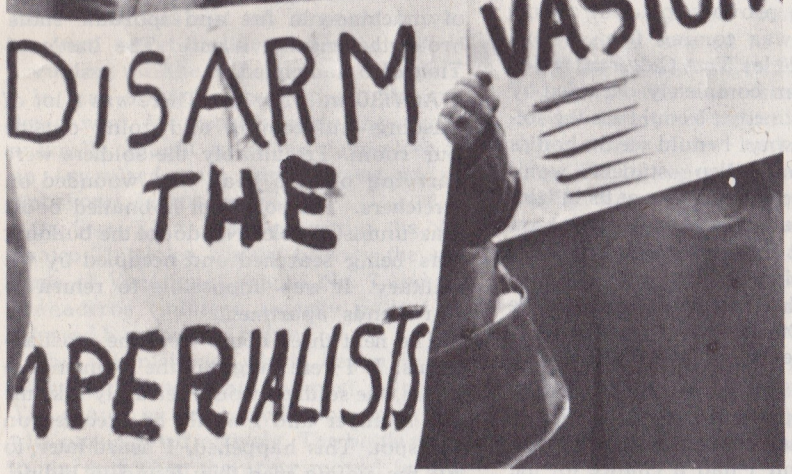
Along with the Socialist Workers Party, **The Militant** has played a key role in rallying opposition to the anti-Cuba drive. These efforts mobilized significant support of Cuba and were important in developing the initial stage of the present radicalization in this country.

The pictures on this page provide a pictorial representation of some of our coverage of the Cuba story.

UNIDOS EN COOPERATIVAS DEFENDEREMOS REVOLUCION REFORMA AGRARIA
EL QUE INTENTE APODERARSE DE LA TIERRA RECOGERA EL POLVO ANEGADO EN SANGRE
COLONOS DEL COROZO RESPALDAMOS GOBIERNO REVOLUCIONARIO
PRESENTE!
SINDICATO MARITIMO BRACERO Y PUERTARIO
FIDEL

1959 Havana labor demonstration in support of revolutionary government

Children in public nursery which revolution brought to Santiago de Cuba



PROTEST ACTION. Sylvia Weinstein and Richard Garza at pro-Cuba demonstration during 1962 missile crisis.

1959 Havana labor demonstration in support of revolutionary government

Fidel mans tank at Playa Giron during 1961 ill-fated invasion

A tribute from Bohemia

At the time of the U.S.-organized April 1961 invasion of Cuba, our financial situation limited **The Militant** to only four pages. But we poured every resource into defense of Cuba. Rounding up U.S. press reaction to the invasion, the Havana weekly, **Bohemia**, said this:

"What the **U.S. News & World Report** was proclaiming as an heroic deed, **The Militant** was indicting as a crime. This is a modest socialist tabloid edited in New York. Since it doesn't represent the interests of the monopolies, it lacks advertising and its circulation is limited. . . . Its truth remains compressed in four pages."

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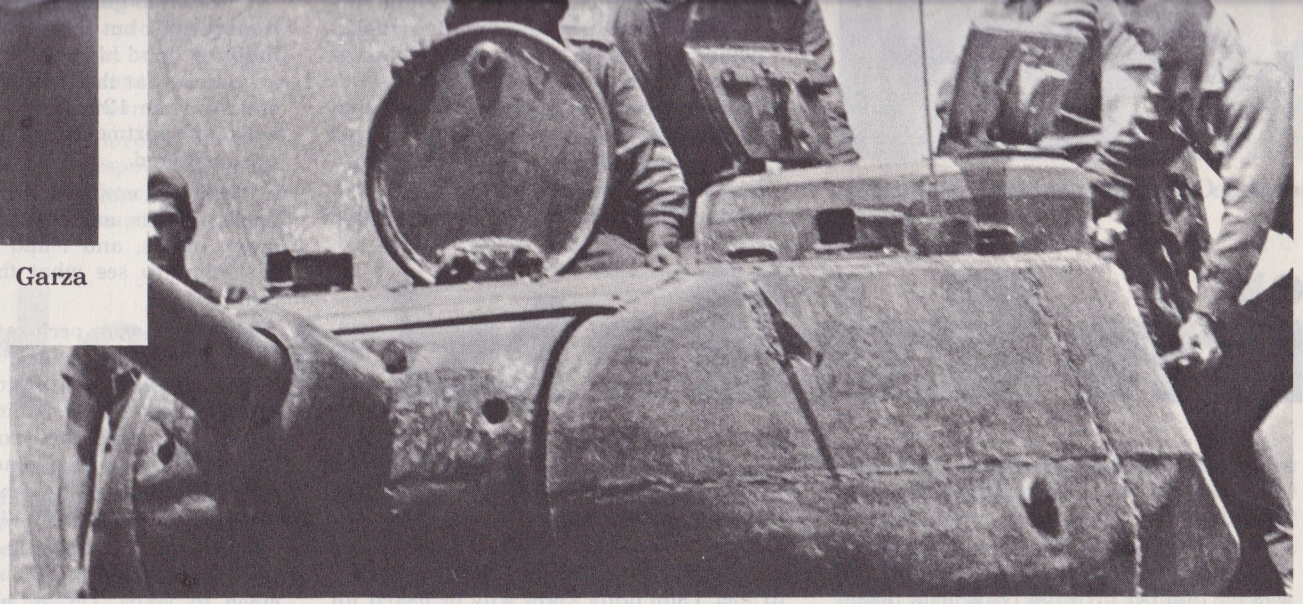

Fidel mans tank at Playa Giron during 1961 ill-fated invasion

MEMORABLE NIGHT. Cuban-Americans poured into Harlem to greet Fidel at Hotel Theresa when he moved there during 1960 UN visit. His presence made a deep, favorable impact on people of Harlem.

VIETNAM SOLIDARITY. Cubans mass in front of South Vietnamese National Liberation Front Mission in Havana during last January's Tet offensive. Militant reporter Harry Ring was able to cover demonstration during three-month stay in Cuba.

Our anniversary fund and the generation gap

By George Novack, Chairman
The Militant 40th Anniversary Committee

I recently had a discussion with the parents of an active member of the Young Socialist Alliance. They are liberal-minded, well-to-do professional people who own a large luxurious home in a New York suburb, Stevenson Democrats, critical of Johnson-Humphrey and against the Vietnam war — and somewhat over 40 years old.

"We've always let our boy go his own way and make his own decisions," they told me. "We've encouraged him to do what he thinks is right. We can understand why he's so angry about what's wrong with this world and joined an organization that he thinks can help bring about a radical change.

"But," they went on to explain, "we're worried about his total commitment to the ideas of a socialist revolution. Suppose, as happened with so many people in the 1930s, he finds out later on that his hopes were illusory. Then his present activities and associations will be used against him and harm his career. That's why, as parents, we feel obliged to warn him about this possibility.

"After all," the mother concluded, "this system has its faults but it's going to last out our lifetime."

The gulf between the generations was laid bare in that last sentence. The young and the old draw diametrically different conclusions from the same observation. Despite their complaints, the middle-aged are inclined to let capitalism drag its slow length along until they quit the scene.

This prospect is intolerable and unacceptable to the idealistic rebel they have raised. He will settle for nothing less than a fundamental social change in his own lifetime through, in part, his own efforts. Thus the very argument that reconciles the parents to the status quo converts their son into a revolutionary.

Although *The Militant* will reach 40 years this November, it stubbornly refuses to take an accommodating attitude toward capitalism. Our socialist newspaper remains, now as ever, in uncompromising opposition to all its injustices and sides with the forces that are working to eliminate them here and abroad.

For this reason *The Militant* is read each week by increasing numbers of young rebels, black and white, who are ready to lay their bodies on the line for the noble cause of liberating humanity through the struggle

Black Liberation Notes

Panthers in Chicago

A Black Panther Party has been set up in Chicago made up of groups from both the South and West sides. One of the first activities of the Chicago Panthers has been to organize a "Free Huey" benefit which received the support of a broad spectrum of black organizations.

Rafferty vs. Cleaver

A letter has been sent out to every city, county and district school superintendent in California threatening loss of state aid for any public school which allows Black Panther Party Minister of Information Eldridge Cleaver to speak to students.

The letter was sent out by Max Rafferty, the right-wing state superintendent of public instruction, who has spearheaded the attempts to prohibit Cleaver from giving a lecture series at the University of California.

Rafferty's letter points to an issue which is coming more and more to the fore as part of the struggle for black control of the schools — the right of black revolutionaries and militant nationalists to teach and speak in the schools.

In the present fight for community control of the schools in New York, a struggle is developing over an effort by the Black Panther Party, the African-American Teachers Association and a number of other groups to sponsor a community evening school in the Ocean Hill-Brownsville school district, which includes courses on "The History and Examination of the Revolutionary Struggle," "African-American History," and "Black Political Education."

Fail in attempt to fire Panther

Black Panther Minister of Education George Murray will be able to keep his position as part-time English instructor at San Francisco State College despite a demand by the board of trustees that he be

Protests in high schools

Black high-school students in Chicago have closed down a number of schools in mass protests for courses in Afro-American history and for more black teachers, counselors and school administrators.

At Harrison High a group of black teachers sided with the student rebels after the cops attacked and beat students in the school lunchroom.

Tactics used by the students have included mass walk-outs, rallies and sit-ins, as well as demonstrations at the board of education in downtown Chicago. One of the marches on the board of education was made by 500 black students from Austin High who were protesting the fact that there are only two Afro-American teachers at the school out of a total faculty of 135.

— Elizabeth Barnes

L.A. Chicano community wins victory

By Della Rossa

LOS ANGELES — The Mexican-American community here won an important victory Oct. 3, when Sal Castro, a militant Chicano high-school teacher, won his job back. Castro was fired, and indicted along with 13 other Chicanos for "conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor," following a massive school strike by Chicano high-school students here last March. (See *The Militant*, Sept. 20.)

The new, militant Mexican-American movement here demanded Castro's reinstatement and fought for it, despite the mass arrest of 35 Chicano demonstrators Oct. 2. On Sept. 26, the board of education walked out on hundreds of Chicano demonstrators, led by the Educational Issues Committee, who had filled the board cham-

with so many people in the 1930s, he finds out later on that his hopes were illusory. Then his present activities and associations will be used against him and harm his career. That's why, as parents, we feel obliged to warn him about this possibility.

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For this reason *The Militant* is read each week by increasing numbers of young rebels, black and white, who are ready to lay their bodies on the line for the noble cause of liberating humanity through the struggle for socialism. They feel that our 40-year-old paper speaks their views, shares their feelings, truthfully explains the complex issues of national and world politics to them.

If you are young in spirit, no matter what your age, and if you don't want capitalism to last through your lifetime, you should be among the donors to our 40th Anniversary Fund.

* * *

With this issue we are publishing our first scoreboard, showing the results at the end of our third week of the 11-week drive, which ends Dec. 15. Our supporters around the country have sent in $9,296 of the $28,000 which they have pledged to raise for the $40,000 Fund. This amounts to 33 percent of the total.

We are also pleased to report that a second member has joined the Lifetime Militants Club, for which the initiation fee is a special donation of $1,000. Unlike James Kutcher, the "legless veteran," who is accustomed to publicity, his clubmate prefers to remain anonymous.

Thus, through this second entry into our Lifetime Militants, we now have $4,000 toward the $40,000 goal since each such $1,000 contribution is matched by an equivalent gift from a generous "match-maker." The overall total, then, as can be seen on the scoreboard, is $12,296 or 33 percent of the total.

* * *

A final reminder: have you tried YOUR penmanship on the coupon below?

Fund Scoreboard

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It was probably the fear of a student protest similar to the one in support of Cleaver at Berkeley which caused the college's president, Robert Smith, to announce at a campus press conference that he would not take any action against Murray.

Murray was one of the leaders of the Black Panther Party who recently visited Cuba.

Students close store in seattle

Students at largely black Garfield High in Seattle have taken action against Bluma's Delicatessen, a store near the school operated by two racists. The students accused the proprietors of brandishing a shotgun and a .45-caliber automatic at at least two blacks in the store. They further charged them with peddling dope and liquor to students.

They called a demonstration on Sept. 13, and the Seattle Panthers, as well as a number of other leaders of the black community, turned out for the action. Panther candidate Curtis Harris led a group of about 75 into the store to talk with the owners. He was met with a shotgun and automatic. "Get out of here, nigger, or I'll blow your brains out," one of them shouted.

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LOS ANGELES — The Mexican-American community here won an important victory Oct. 3, when Sal Castro, a militant Chicano high-school teacher, won his job back. Castro was fired, and indicted along with 13 other Chicanos for "conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor," following a massive school strike by Chicano high-school students here last March. (See *The Militant*, Sept. 20.)

The new, militant Mexican-American movement here demanded Castro's reinstatement and fought for it, despite the mass arrest of 35 Chicano demonstrators Oct. 2. On Sept. 26, the board of education walked out on hundreds of Chicano demonstrators, led by the Educational Issues Committee, who had filled the board chambers.

The Chicanos then elected their own "Free and Liberated Board of Chicano Education," and slept in that night. For eight days and nights thereafter, they sat in and slept in. On the eighth day, the board of education capitulated and sent Sal Castro back to his teaching job at Lincoln High School.

One of those who fought for Castro as a symbol of Chicano dignity is a 40-year-old woman who graduated from Lincoln High and whose daughter just graduated from the same school. She now supports another daughter, four years old. She makes about $2.75 an hour as a beautician and lost her job because she spent most of the eight days sitting-in and sleeping-in at the board chambers.

When it was suggested that this would be rough on her financially, she replied, "Things have always been rough on us financially. It's time for us to fight back."

At the beginning of the sit-in, the Brown Berets, a Chicano defense organization of mostly teen-age youths, issued a leaflet saying: "Carnales! [Brothers!] Can you dig it — this is Chicano Power!"

One Chicano demonstrator said, "We've won a real victory through direct action. We're jubilant. But the power structure could take this away in the courts. Our

and world politics to them.

If you are young in spirit, no matter what your age, and if you don't want capitalism to last through your lifetime, you should be among the donors to our 40th Anniversary Fund.

* * *

With this issue we are publishing our first scoreboard, showing the results at the end of our third week of the 11-week drive, which ends Dec. 15. Our supporters around the country have sent in $9,296 of the $28,000 which they have pledged to raise for the $40,000 Fund. This amounts to 33 percent of the total.

We are also pleased to report that a second member has joined the Lifetime Militants Club, for which the initiation fee is a special donation of $1,000. Unlike James Kutcher, the "legless veteran," who is accustomed to publicity, his clubmate prefers to remain anonymous.

Thus, through this second entry into our Lifetime Militants, we now have $4,000 toward the $40,000 goal since each such $1,000 contribution is matched by an equivalent gift from a generous "match-maker." The overall total, then, as can be seen on the scoreboard, is $12,296 or 33 percent of the total.

* * *

A final reminder: have you tried YOUR penmanship on the coupon below?

Fund Scoreboard

Area	Quota	Paid	Percent
Los Angeles	$4,400	$2,600	60
Twin Cities	2,200	1,115	50
Chicago	1,950	825	42
San Francisco	2,300	975	42
St. Louis	100	37	37
Philadelphia	1,300	450	35
Boston	1,200	400	33
New York	7,200	2,180	30
Cleveland	1,800	300	17
Detroit	2,000	330	15
Allentown	150	0	0
Newark	150	0	0
Oakland-Berkeley	2,000	0	0
Portland	150	0	0
San Diego	300	0	0
Seattle	300	0	0
Other Areas	500	84	17
	$28,000	$9,296	33
Lifetime Militants	$12,000	$4,000	33
	$40,000	$13,296	33

Cleaver at Berkeley which caused the college's president, Robert Smith, to announce at a campus press conference that he would not take any action against Murray.

Murray was one of the leaders of the Black Panther Party who recently visited Cuba.

Students close store in seattle

Students at largely black Garfield High in Seattle have taken action against Bluma's Delicatessen, a store near the school operated by two racists. The students accused the proprietors of brandishing a shotgun and a .45-caliber automatic at at least two blacks in the store. They further charged them with peddling dope and liquor to students.

They called a demonstration on Sept. 13, and the Seattle Panthers, as well as a number of other leaders of the black community, turned out for the action. Panther candidate Curtis Harris led a group of about 75 into the store to talk with the owners. He was met with a shotgun and automatic. "Get out of here, nigger, or I'll blow your brains out," one of them shouted. In the face of this threatened violence, the demonstrators left the store. The store was then closed, however, encased in heavy wire mesh, and remains closed to date.

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One Chicano demonstrator said, "We've won a real victory through direct action. We're jubilant. But the power structure could take this away in the courts. Our next task is to build a wide and solid support for the entire Chicano Thirteen. It's got to be 'La Raza Unida (The People United).'"

George Novack, Chairman,
Militant 40th Anniversary Fund Committee
873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003

I want to help expand and improve The Militant.

Enclosed is my contribution of $_____

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

Cops kill Butch Armstead, Seattle Black Panther

By Debbie Leonard

SEATTLE—Welton Butch Armstead, a 17-year-old member of the Black Panther Party, was shot and killed by a cop here Oct. 5. News reports claim Armstead was pointing a rifle at the cop, Erling J. Buttedahl, when Buttedahl shot him, thus laying the groundwork for the familiar ruling of "justifiable homicide."

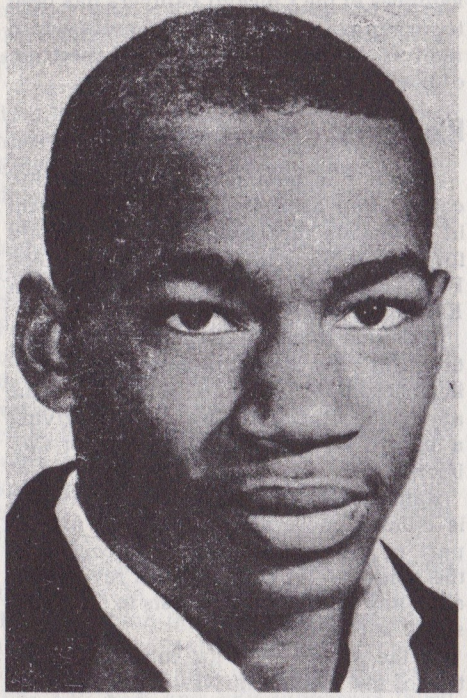
However, evidence from eyewitnesses and the bullet wound itself indicates that Buttedahl, a Georgia storm trooper newly arrived in Seattle, shot Armstead in the back as he was backing and turning away from the cop. The shooting followed the arrest of one of Armstead's companions, Panther Jomo LuJack, on suspicion of burglary. LuJack was subsequently released and declared innocent of the crime.

Armstead's mother, Mrs. Gladys Mapps, tried to prevent the cop from shooting her son and was arrested for attempted assault on an officer. His 16-year-old sister was beaten and arrested by another cop as she begged Buttedahl not to shoot her brother. A neighbor, who also pleaded for the youth's life, was arrested for interfering with police officers.

Mrs. Mapps, who was booked in the city jail, was refused any information on her son's condition. When she was released on $350 bail, she rushed to King County Hospital and was merely told to "go to the morgue."

A young white man, James Lacy, was a witness to the murder. He described the shooting to Aaron Dixon and other Black Panthers and stated to reporters: "When I looked out I saw a cop pointing a pistol at this guy in a black jacket. Then he was lying face down on the ground and moving around."

Welton Armstead was married and the father of a son. His wife stated simply, "He died for what he believed in and so



Welton Butch Armstead

which reads: "Because of the recent atrocity committed by the Seattle police department and the continuous, never ending attacks on the lives and dignity of black people, we the undersigned demand immediate decentralization of the Seattle police department.

"We want the man from Bellevue, Renton, Ballard and Seattle who cannot relate to black people to withdraw from our community. We want people from the black community who understand its wants and needs to police it. The black community because of the number and beauty of its people cannot lose another Reese, Eddie Lincoln,

White workers and Wallace

By Doug Jenness

On Sept. 10, the Gallup Poll reported that 15 percent of the unionized workers throughout the country favored a victory for George Wallace in the presidential elections. This amount of support among white workers for the racist Alabama demagogue has stirred up considerable discussion in the radical and liberal press.

This phenomenon poses several important questions.

1) Why does a section of the white working class endorse George Wallace?

Wallace's principal appeal is racism. He is also demagogically posing as an alternative to the Tweedledum major parties, but his primary appeal is racism. Many white workers, brainwashed by a racist society and enjoying a privileged position compared to blacks, feel their privileges threatened by the black struggle.

For example, they object to black workers being upgraded into jobs formally reserved for whites. A young apprentice in the steamfitter's trade in Milwaukee told the *Wall Street Journal*, for example, Wallace "is the workingman's friend. The minority groups in my union are being pushed ahead. They're getting the same amount of money for sweeping floors—they don't have the intelligence to do more—that I'm getting as a second-year man. That's wrong. I think Wallace is the only man who will stop it."

2) Don't the "extremist" demands and actions of the black liberation movement alienate white workers, turning many of them into Wallace supporters?

This argument is often raised by liberals and some radicals in order to try to moderate the demands and actions of the black struggle.

In an editorial on the reactionary New York teachers' strike against the right of

fight against racial discrimination and better conditions for black workers is going to have a positive effect on white workers who are beginning to demand more militant action against the bosses.

The formation of an independent black party will also have an impact on white workers who are becoming frustrated with both the Democratic and Republican parties. A mass independent black party cannot help but raise the practicality of a labor party in the minds of many white workers.

As the class struggle between the working class and the capitalists inevitably sharpens in this country, as it did in France last spring, the white workers are going to learn that they will not be able to win even simple union battles without black allies.

The revolutionary struggle for black liberation in the long run is going to be an important factor in turning white workers away from Wallaceism and racism. All the milk-toast proposals for watering down the black struggle are really a capitulation to racism and thus strengthen Wallace and his kind.

3) How do we convince white workers not to support Wallace?

One wrong way to approach white workers on the question of Wallace is the method of the AFL-CIO bureaucrats who write pamphlets and leaflets exposing Wallace's antilabor record. They also cite numerous statistics showing how much crime there is in Alabama. This is all true, but when it comes to attacking Wallace's racist record there is scarcely a word.

As one union strategist said, "If we talk about his civil-rights record, half our members would shout 'hurray!'" (*Wall Street Journal*, Sept. 10, 1968). The union bu-

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Welton Armstead was married and the father of a son. His wife stated simply, "He died for what he believed in and so that his son could grow up in a better world."

The black community reacted swiftly to the murder. The Black Panther Party called a protest rally and announced they would collect signatures on a petition

Welton Butch Armstead

which reads: "Because of the recent atrocity committed by the Seattle police department and the continuous, never ending attacks on the lives and dignity of black people, we the undersigned demand immediate decentralization of the Seattle police department.

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The Negro Voters League began organizing a recall movement against King County Prosecutor Charles O. Carroll, in office 20 years, "because of an abusive record" against the black community.

The Panthers circulated leaflets calling on the black community to attend Armstead's funeral on Oct. 12 and a memorial meeting to be held that night. Over 150 people from the black community attended the funeral. Panthers formed an honor guard and ended the service with a Panther salute to the fallen fighter.

That evening, over 300 people attended a Panther memorial meeting for Welton Armstead. The honor guard, defense units at doors and stairs, and the discipline of the Panther sisters, testified to the growing strength of the Black Panther Party in Seattle.

Young Socialists hold conference in Detroit

DETROIT — More than 200 people attended the Michigan Young Socialist Conference here over the Oct. 12 weekend. Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers Party vice-presidential candidate, keynoted the conference. Other participants in the conference's sessions and panel discussions included Tom Dennis, Michigan state chairman of the Communist Party; Larry Hochman, New Politics Party vice-presidential candidate; Ron March of the Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement; Fredy Perlman, a participant in the French general strike last spring; and Barry Sheppard, editor of *The Militant*.

CALENDAR

Halstead offers LeMay to debate before Viet GIs

By Jean Simon

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In an editorial on the reactionary New York teachers' strike against the right of the black community to control its own schools in the Ocean Hill-Brownsville district, the *New York Times* (Sept. 27) comments that "people on both sides of the ideological barricades are providing new campaign ammunition for the only presidential candidate they rightly despise — George Wallace."

Herman Ferguson, a black nationalist spokesman and Freedom and Peace Party candidate for U. S. senator from New York, was especially attacked by the *Times'* editors for perpetrating a "Hitlerian Myth" when he called for "a separate black nation."

The *Times*, which has no real concern for either the rights of teachers or the black community, is making a vicious attempt to put partial blame on the black community and militant black nationalists for the polarization between white workers and black workers. It's true that the black liberation struggle, like the struggle of every oppressed people the world has ever seen, meets strong resistance from sectors of the population that feel they have vested interests or privileges in the status quo.

But what alternative does black America have? Accept the horrible injustice of the status quo? Hold out beggars' hands for a few crumbs? Absolutely not!

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As one union strategist said, "If we talk about his civil-rights record, half our members would shout 'hurray!'" (*Wall Street Journal*, Sept. 10, 1968). The union bureaucrats are adapting to the racism of the most backward workers in order to "fight" Wallace — whose support is primarily due to racism! This is no fight at all! And then to top it off — they urge the workers to support "law and order" candidate Hubert Humphrey!

Another example of this false approach is expounded by Clark Kissinger and Denny Ankrum of the National Community Union in Chicago. They correctly recognize that Wallace cannot be fought by supporting Humphrey or Nixon or by toning down the struggle in order "to act more responsibly."

However, in a leaflet written by them and printed in *New Left Notes* (Sept. 20, 1968), they take a number of Wallace's statements and put a "radical" twist on them in order to attempt to turn workers away from Wallace. For example, they take Wallace's support of police and turn it into the following statement: "We need real support for policemen and firemen. They can't feed their kids on the praise and hot air of politicians. Policemen and firemen need strong unions that are not afraid to strike for honest wages."

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CALENDAR

BOSTON

ANTIWAR SYMPOSIUM. Speakers: **Hillery Putnam**, professor, Harvard University; a representative of the Socialist Workers Party; a spokesman for the Student Mobilization Committee. Fri., Oct. 25, 8:15 p.m. 295 Huntington Ave., Rm. 307 (one block from Mass. Ave.) Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

●

LOS ANGELES

THE MEXICAN STUDENT REVOLT. What is behind the slaughter in Mexico City. Speakers: **Fernando Gaxiola**, former student at the University of Mexico, former member of MIRE (Student Leftist Revolutionary Movement); **Theodore Edwards**, Socialist commentator, KPFK. Fri., Oct. 25, 8:30 p.m., Militant Labor Hall, 1702 East Fourth St. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

* * *

MARXIST RADIO COMMENTARY, now weekly, by **Theodore Edwards**, Socialist Workers Party. Mondays, 6:45 p.m.; repeated Tuesdays, 10:15 a.m. KPFK (90.6-FM).

●

NEW YORK

SNCC. Speaker: Phil Hutchings, national program director, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. Fri., Oct. 25, 8:30 p.m. 873 Broadway (near 18th St.) Contrib. $1. Ausp. Militant Labor Forum.

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Halstead offers LeMay to debate before Viet GIs

By Jean Simon

CLEVELAND, Oct. 14—"I would love to debate LeMay on the issue of the war in Vietnam before the U. S. troops in Saigon!" Fred Halstead, Socialist Workers Party candidate for President, told a news conference here Friday.

Halstead, the only presidential candidate so far to go to Saigon to discuss his campaign against the war and for immediate withdrawal of U. S. troops with GIs, was responding to the report that retired Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, George Wallace's running mate, is planning to vist Saigon.

The Wallace phenomenon and the answer to it were the subject of considerable discussion at both formal and informal meetings here. In his three-day campaign visit, Halstead spoke at a campaign dinner attended by 70 persons, at an Ohio Young Socialist Conference at Case Western Reserve University, and at a Forum Board-sponsored meeting at Oberlin College.

The Socialist Workers Party candidate was also heard on local radio and television news broadcasts, advocating black control of the black communities and immediate withdrawal of troops from Vietnam.

trict, the *New York Times* (Sept. 27) comments that "people on both sides of the ideological barricades are providing new campaign ammunition for the only presidential candidate they rightly despise—George Wallace."

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The *Times*, which has no real concern for either the rights of teachers or the black community, is making a vicious attempt to put partial blame on the black community and militant black nationalists for the polarization between white workers and black workers. It's true that the black liberation struggle, like the struggle of every oppressed people the world has ever seen, meets strong resistance from sectors of the population that feel they have vested interests or privileges in the status quo.

But what alternative does black America have? Accept the horrible injustice of the status quo? Hold out beggars' hands for a few crumbs? Absolutely not!

To be turned off the road of struggle for fear of alienating sectors of the population who feel threatened by the disruption of the status quo would be tantamount to giving up. It has been proven time and time again both in the labor movement and in the black liberation movement that it is only by militant mass action that even the most modest concessions are won. The few meager civil-rights laws which Congress has passed, although seldom enforced, were won only after hundreds of actions involving tens of thousands of people took place.

One of the major achievements of militant actions and propaganda by the black struggle has been the raising of the political and national consciousness of the black community. It has helped expose the real nature of this racist system. It has been a powerful stimulus in radicalizing white students.

As the black struggle becomes stronger and more organized, it is going to have a progressive impact on white workers as well, including the more racist. The real enemy of the white workers is not black workers but the capitalist bosses and the capitalist government. The formation of radical black caucuses in the trade unions which employ militant tactics to

marily due to racism! This is no fight at all! And then to top it off—they urge the workers to support "law and order" candidate Hubert Humphrey!

Another example of this false approach is expounded by Clark Kissinger and Denny Ankrum of the National Community Union in Chicago. They correctly recognize that Wallace cannot be fought by supporting Humphrey or Nixon or by toning down the struggle in order "to act more responsibly."

However, in a leaflet written by them and printed in *New Left Notes* (Sept. 20, 1968), they take a number of Wallace's statements and put a "radical" twist on them in order to attempt to turn workers away from Wallace. For example, they take Wallace's support of police and turn it into the following statement: "We need real support for policemen and firemen. They can't feed their kids on the praise and hot air of politicians. Policemen and firemen need strong unions that are not afraid to strike for honest wages."

They, also, do not include a single statement attacking Wallace's racism. They have adapted to the prejudices of the workers on the key question of racism in order to try to explain to them why they shouldn't support the racist Wallace!

Furthermore, Kissinger and Ankrum offer no alternative to Wallace in the 1968 elections. "Stand up for yourself in '68 and stand up proud. It's the best way you can stand up for America," they implore the workers in their closing sentences. Not a word about a labor party based on the trade unions! Not a word about supporting the Socialist Workers Party ticket or even any other radical campaign!

The way to fight Wallaceism in the unions is to expose Wallace's racist record, expose the racist record of the union bureaucrats, and explain that the enemy of white workers is not black workers but the capitalist system that oppresses them both, and how racism harms all workers. Arguments must be presented in support of the progressive character and justice of the black liberation movement. These explanations must be linked to the need for a labor party based on the trade unions, as a real alternative to the capitalist parties.

Workers can vote for this perspective in 1968 by voting for the Socialist Workers Party ticket.

Minn. Indians demand control of rice harvest

MINNEAPOLIS — As the season for harvesting wild rice approaches, Minnesota Ojibways of the Rice Lake Band of Indians are demanding Indian control of the harvest. As a step in the direction of achieving this objective, the Rice Lake Band Rice Committee has brought a suit against the U. S. government. The case is now being heard before U. S. District Judge Miles Lord in Minneapolis.

The Ojibways are fed up with increasing government encroachment upon their ricing rights. They maintain that when the government set up the Rice Lake Wildlife Refuge in northern Minnesota in 1935, the Indians did not relinquish their right to harvest rice on what they rightfully consider to be their own territory.

Yet, since that time, they have met with constant harassment from refuge game wardens and managers, a unilaterally restricted length to the harvest season on the part of the government, and repeated government refusal to issue ricing permits to members of the Band recommended by the Indian rice committee.

One of the things the Ojibways object to most is that according to the government-imposed regulations, 8 percent of the wild-rice harvest must be paid to the government. George Aubid, Sr., secretary of the Rice Lake Band Rice Committee, explained to me that one of the results of this regulation is that the Indians "have ended up paying for all the fancy signs and fence posts around the refuge." In the government's list of priorities, he said, "ducks come first, the Indian comes second."

He went on to point out that the Rice Lake Ojibways are making the following four demands:

1) The 10-day imposed limit to the ricing season be extended to 30 days.

2) That the 8 percent tax on the rice harvest be eliminated.

3) That the government agree that, in

At one point, for example, Lord asked if the refuge manager's denial of a ricing permit to a member of the Band was not in the best interests of the other Indians since it would reduce the number of ricers (apparently, Lord was unaware of the fact that the Indians share the harvest). The witness replied that the Indian in question had a right to help in the harvest because "he's one of our people."

A document sent by George Aubid, Sr., to all Minnesota reservation chairmen, the Indian agent at Bemidji, the regional director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and others, comments on the oppressed situation of Indian Americans and the rice issue in particular:

"Any organization in the name of Indian welfare, which has a white-man overseer, such as Indian agencies or others, has failed. It has only led to disenfranchisement of the sovereign rights of the Ojibway Indian Nation. Freedom is essential when handling the business of the Nation (Ojibway Indian Nation). Now, we Indians exist as captive nations of the white man. The white man's government is known as the United States Government. We have been victims of conquest, been colonized, and subjected to genocide. Every known crime designated by international law was heaped on the Indians. First we have got to have freedom, as a first requisite, before we can — and we do need — to control our own destinies . . .

"What the Indians need to do is to start in a new direction, new means, new ideals, and new leadership if necessary. Let's start a rallying cry of 'Make wild-rice handling strictly an Indian industry' . . .

"The white man also created this condition where we are snarling at one another in anger, various accusations made. Let's face our real enemy, the white man, and let's restore the right to the wild-rice grain back to the rightful owner — the Ojibway

POLICE ATTACK. New York cops charged into demonstrators Oct. 9. Peaceful picket line broken up by cops was called to protest Hubert Humphrey's war stand, as Democratic candidate spoke to meeting of Liberal Party.

Penna. Peace & Freedom is wracked by dissension

By George Kaplan

PHILADELPHIA — Two recent meetings of the Pennsylvania Peace and Freedom Party reflect the deep splits which have affected PFPs across the country. The Pennsylvania PFP is running Dick Gregory for President and Mark Lane for Vice President. Other PFPs are running Eldridge Cleaver for President, and various people in different states for Vice President.

A statewide conference of the PFP was held in Harrisburg on Sept. 22, purportedly to launch the Gregory campaign. The conference, attended by only 60 people, was unable to agree on a single platform despite efforts by the Communist and Socialist party members present to gain unanimous acceptance for the platform written

Yet, since that time, they have met with constant harassment from refuge game wardens and managers, a unilaterally restricted length to the harvest season on the part of the government, and repeated government refusal to issue ricing permits to members of the Band recommended by the Indian rice committee.

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He went on to point out that the Rice Lake Ojibways are making the following four demands:

1) The 10-day imposed limit to the ricing season be extended to 30 days.

2) That the 8 percent tax on the rice harvest be eliminated.

3) That the government agree that, in accordance with tribal custom, any Indian born into the Rice Lake Band, no matter where he lives, be considered a member of the Band, and that he enjoy ricing rights, in line with recommendations of the Indian rice committee.

4) That the government recognize the right of the Indians to control the wild-rice harvest.

Throughout the hearings, the conflict between the capitalist morality of personal greed and the traditional Indian concern for the general welfare of the community as a whole has been very much in evidence. welfare, which has a white-man overseer, such as Indian agencies or others, has failed. It has only led to disenfranchisement of the sovereign rights of the Ojibway Indian Nation. Freedom is essential when handling the business of the Nation (Ojibway Indian Nation). Now, we Indians exist as captive nations of the white man. The white man's government is known as the United States Government. We have been victims of conquest, been colonized, and subjected to genocide. Every known crime designated by international law was heaped on the Indians. First we have got to have freedom, as a first requisite, before we can—and we do need—to control our own destinies . . .

"What the Indians need to do is to start in a new direction, new means, new ideals, and new leadership if necessary. Let's start a rallying cry of 'Make wild-rice handling strictly an Indian industry' . . .

"The white man also created this condition where we are snarling at one another in anger, various accusations made. Let's face our real enemy, the white man, and let's restore the right to the wild-rice grain back to the rightful owner—the Ojibway Indian, of the Ojibway Indian Nation. Let's begin to take the white pigs off, on what is the exclusive right of our Indian people . . . After we get back our rightful heritage, then we can walk this land of ours again with dignity. . . ."

When asked whether he would accept any compromise the court might try to impose on the Ojibways in this case, Aubid answered: "After the first compromise, the white man took our land and left us with just our food—fish, waterfowl, and rice. If we compromise this time, we'll be left with only half of our food."

The Great Society

TOO SOFT ON PROTESTERS?—Draft-head Hershey denies he endorsed George Wallace for President.

IN TRIBUTE—The people of Tanzania will surely be gratified to learn that Tiffany's in New York has named a rare, new gem after them. Discovered last year in Tanzania, it will be called tanzanite, the company announced. Pieces will be on sale at Tiffany's at prices ranging from $3,000 to $50,000. Nobody mentioned what they pay the Tanzanians for it.

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Penna. Peace & Freedom is wracked by dissension

By George Kaplan

PHILADELPHIA—Two recent meetings of the Pennsylvania Peace and Freedom Party reflect the deep splits which have affected PFPs across the country. The Pennsylvania PFP is running Dick Gregory for President and Mark Lane for Vice President. Other PFPs are running Eldridge Cleaver for President, and various people in different states for Vice President.

A statewide conference of the PFP was held in Harrisburg on Sept. 22, purportedly to launch the Gregory campaign. The conference, attended by only 60 people, was unable to agree on a single platform despite efforts by the Communist and Socialist party members present to gain unanimous acceptance for the platform written by Dick Gregory.

Indicating the close attachment the PFP here still has for the Democratic Party, Carl Dahlgren, Philadelphia chairman of PFP, said many PFP groups in the state plan to support incumbent Senator Joseph S. Clark, a prominent Democratic "dove," in his bid for re-election. It was announced that the New Jersey Peace and Freedom Party had nominated David Frost, a reform Democratic politician, for Vice President.

The PFP is also seeking, Dahlgren reported, close ties with the Coalition of Independent and Democratic Voters, which was formed to support liberal Democrats in local campaigns. The Pennsylvania PFP has nominated no candidates for offices other than President and Vice President in order to free its supporters to vote for liberals in the Democratic Party.

Despite the fact that no differences in program were stated at Harrisburg, on Sept. 25 dissidents called a meeting of the Philadelphia PFP to "democratize" its structure and make it a "participatory" organization. Fifty-five people attended. The dissidents appeared to resent the leading role played by the Communist Party in the Pennsylvania PFP. They wanted Pennsylvania PFP to become a permanent body of local PFP committees, each working

Dick Gregory

out its own program and activities. The opinion was frequently expressed that electoral politics is "irrelevant" in 1968 and that PFP should concentrate on "local organizing."

The "democratization" proposal easily carried the meeting, to the displeasure of the Communist Party members. Despite murmurings of discontent with the Gregory campaign, the leader of the dissidents, Ken Moberg, got the meeting to agree that they accepted Gregory's platform; he felt compelled to make this proposal since they had already voted to support Gregory.

The planks of the Gregory platform make it apparent why even the most conservative Peace and Freedom formation in the country had originally balked at adopting it. Gregory's program avoids calling for U. S. withdrawal from Vietnam and recommends giving "tranquilizer guns" to the cops along with their revolvers as a solution to police brutality; police would be advised to use their tranquilizer guns except when absolutely necessary to fire their regular guns!

clip and mail

where he lives, be considered a member of the Band, and that he enjoy ricing rights, in line with recommendations of the Indian rice committee.

4) That the government recognize the right of the Indians to control the wild-rice harvest.

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1984—A newspaper advertisement says: "When the first astronaut lands on the moon he'll probably stay at a Hilton."

DOWN TO NITTY GRITTY—Fur rugs are doing nicely this year, with executives putting them down in planes, ski lodges and cars. Some are reportedly surprising the wife with wall-to-wall, mink bedroom carpeting. Fur king Jacques Kaplan explains this reflects "a subconscious need to go back to primitive times."

XMAS SUGGESTION—For that devout aunt in Punkin Center, order the forthcoming Oxford edition of the Old Testament. The publishers wanted to get away from the traditional, sentimental illustrations. The Associated Press reports the edition will feature 700 drawings ranging from realistic to pop. "Job's daughters," it reports, "are front-view nudes. Susannah tempts the elders by removing the top half of her bikini and a couple in close embrace illustrate the Song of Solomon. Moses, resembling an advertising executive speaks to his followers from a desk with a microphone."

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JOBLESS EQUESTRIAN—We're always pleased to see someone make a successful marriage, so we were cheered by the *New York Times* society page headline: "Hollister Douglas Houghton Is a Bride—Married to William David Haggard 3rd, An Equestrian." Being an equestrian struck us as a good job. But on reading the article we found Mr. Haggard 3rd is apparently now jobless, being described merely as "past vice-president and former member of the U.S. Equestrian team."

POWER OF A WORKING WOMAN—A Liverpool radio station, England's largest, was off the air for 15 minutes due to unexplained "technical difficulties." It later developed that a newly employed cleaning woman, looking around for a plug for the vacuum cleaner, disconnected the studio's 3,250 watt power circuit. Finished, she plugged it in, and the station was back on the air.

—Harry Ring

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clip and mail

Special to New Readers

If you would like to get better acquainted with THE MILITANT, you may obtain a special, introductory four-month subscription for $1. (If you're already sold on the paper, you can help out by sending a regular one-year subscription for $4.)

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Send to: The Militant, 873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003

L.A. socialist H.Q. bombed

By Carol Seidman

LOS ANGELES — The Socialist Workers Party campaign headquarters here at 1702 East Fourth St. was bombed by right wing terrorists, most likely Cuban counter-revolutionaries, at 9 p.m. on Oct. 16. Police say the explosive was dynamite or a similar substance.

The bomb went off in the stairway leading to the second story offices shared by the SWP and the Young Socialist Alliance. There was extensive damage to the stairway, a hole was blown in the wall between the stairway and a store, a window and door were knocked out in the SWP headquarters, and an office in the headquarters was damaged. Although there were 10 people in the building at the time, fortunately no one was injured.

The terrorists left a red, white and blue sticker with the inscription, "United Cuban Power." The bombing is the latest in a series of bomb attacks in L. A. by anti-Castro Cubans.

Last May 10, a bomb was found at the headquarters during a public meeting of the Militant Labor Forum, but was defused before it did any damage. The forum is located in the same hall with the SWP and YSA.

The attack coincided with the arrival in Los Angeles of a national spokesman of the YSA, and editor of the *Young Socialist* magazine, Carol Lipman, who is presently on a national speaking tour, and occurred the night before Phil Hutchings, national program director of SNCC, was to speak at the forum hall.

At a press conference the following morning, which was attended by most of the radio and TV stations here, Joel Britton, SWP organizer in Los Angeles, said that the bomb exploded while a discussion was taking place in the headquarters on solidarity actions with the Mexican student movement. "The war of aggression which the U. S. is carrying on against Vietnam and its anti-Cuba campaign give the inspiration to individuals and rightist groups to carry on their own 'anticommunist' crusade," he said.

Britton went on to say that the SWP would continue with its activities. The forum with Phil Hutchings would go on as scheduled, he said, and the SWP and YSA were taking precautions to protect the right of free speech and assembly at the forum.

John Gray and Phil Passen, SWP congressional candidates in the 29th and 17th districts, respectively, issued a statement pledging to intensify their campaign to build the antiwar movement, to support the black and brown freedom movements and to defend the Cuban Revolution.

At the press conference, Phil Passen recalled that the central issue in the 1960 Socialist Workers presidential campaign was defense of Cuba, and said that this continues to be an important plank in the presidential campaign of Halstead and Boutelle, and of local SWP candidates.

Passen urged a massive turnout at the Oct. 26 demonstration against the war to be held in L. A. as did Terry Hillman, representing the Los Angeles Regional Student Mobilization Committee. Miss Hillman read a statement condemning the bombing and urging people who are opposed to this type of violence to join the Oct. 26 action. "It's only by ending this war and anticommunist propaganda that terrorist acts of this nature will be stopped," she said.

Carol Lipman, national field secretary of the YSA, said that the youth group would not be intimidated by the bombing, but would redouble its efforts.

All of the speakers who had been present at the time of the bombing protested the

Protests of terrorist act

Following are several of the messages of solidarity received by the Los Angeles Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance in the first few hours following the bombing of their headquarters and offices the night of Oct. 16.

The bombing of the Los Angeles Socialist Workers Party campaign headquarters is one more demonstration of the need to intensify our fight against the forces of reaction in this country that are nurtured by the political forces represented by Humphrey, Nixon and Wallace. Be assured that the national membership of the Socialist Workers Party stands ready to give you every necessary aid in the continuing fight.

— Farrell Dobbs
National Secretary
Socialist Workers Party

The United States Government's record of harassment and attack on Cuba has served as an example to the individuals who set this terror bomb attack. The indiscriminate bombing and maiming of Vietnamese people under the banner of anticommunism has permeated the lives of the American people for the last eight years.

The Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation has consistently sought to expose the war crimes carried on by the United States in Vietnam and points to the bombing of the Socialist Workers Party

ocidal practices in Vietnam and police attacks on the poor, the minorities and those who dissent in the streets in this country.

It is the double standard toward violence that encourages the individuals who carry on acts such as this. Every struggle for freedom has shown again and again that intimidation or witch-hunt or violence will not silence them. While I do not support all the ideas of the SWP, I certainly join in the support of their right to exist without harassment and condemn this malicious act.

— Irving Sarnoff,
Chairman, L. A. Peace Action Council

The bombing of the Militant Labor Forum is an act against free speech. Since the Militant Labor Forum is in the East Los Angeles area, this is also an attack against the Chicano community. I feel it is necessary to join in a defense against this act of terrorism.

— Raul Ruiz,
Editor, **Chicano Student**

I deplore the violence that has taken place against the Socialist Workers Party tonight. It clearly shows that violence is set upon the Left by the right wing. Contrary to what the establishment propagates, the Left does not commit violence; it is the victim of it.

— Robert Freeman
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Britton said that the responsibility for the bombing lies with the U.S. government. "The war of aggression which the U.S. is carrying on against Vietnam and its anti-Cuba campaign give the inspiration to individuals and rightist groups to carry on their own 'anticommunist' crusade," he said.

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All of the speakers who had been present at the time of the bombing protested the police handling of the incident. Joel Britton quoted one cop as having said, "Too bad the bomb wasn't twice as big."

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The Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation has consistently sought to expose the war crimes carried on by the United States in Vietnam and points to the bombing of the Socialist Workers Party headquarters in Los Angeles as a warning sign to the American people that the atmosphere of hate and violence is continuing to internalize to an alarming degree. Only when the cause and example have been removed, can the right to self-determination and free association be carried out without intimidation and physical threat.

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These acts of terrorism, no matter what groups use them, are not revolutionary tactics. These acts are by counterrevolutionary Cubans; they should be stopped by the U.S. government. But since the U.S. government wants Castro out, the government will not

20,000 in N.Y. march for

20,000 in N.Y. march for black control of black schools

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The press completely covered up a march of 20,000 held here Oct. 14 for community control of the schools. This march, coming after weeks of community organization among parents, teachers and students, was one of the largest demonstrations of strength in the history of the black struggle in New York City, and it reflects the rapidly growing grass roots movement for black and Puerto Rican control of their schools which has developed during the teachers' strike.

After a mass rally at City Hall, the thousands of demonstrators marched over the Brooklyn Bridge to the Board of Education Building in Brooklyn. Few cops were in evidence as the marchers surged over the traffic area of the bridge, waving signs at the cars, blocking traffic, and shouting slogans including "The Schools Belong to the People,""Down With Shanker, Up With McCoy," and "Hey, Hey, Black Power, We Want School, Say It Louder."

As the demonstrators reached the rise in the bridge, people let out shouts of joy as they saw the thousands coming before and after them.

The *New York Times* later described the demonstration on an inside page as "5,000 marchers, predominantly white." Anyone standing on that bridge could see it was at least 20,000—the majority black. All ages were represented, with many children and high-school students, as well as thousands of parents.

Close to half the schools in New York are now open as a result of action on the part of parent groups, many of whom have had to fight against school principals and cops to gain entrance into their schools.

A new development this week was the organization of the high-school students who opened a number of schools. In some areas this has been led by the High School Coalition, a black, citywide group.

ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE. Approximately 20,000 people supporting community control of schools participated in demonstration.

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—Michael McCabe,
Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation

The bombing of the Socialist Workers Party headquarters today is symptomatic of the violence that pervades America today. The public expects the prosecution of those who terror bomb, but at the same time, it is bombarded with news stories of the United States' gen-

tionary tactics. These acts are by counterrevolutionary Cubans; they should be stopped by the U.S. government. But since the U.S. government wants Castro out, the government will not seek out these terrorists and prosecute them, just as they did not in the bombings of the churches in the South. These terrorists are in fact approved of by the racist, reactionary, imperialist U.S. government. The bombers are not going to be caught by the police because the government in fact wants to overthrow the Castro government.

—Oscar Acosca,
Attorney for the Chicano 13

Statement by Halstead and Boutelle

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Fred Halstead and Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers Party candidates for President and Vice President, issued a statement here today on the bombing of their campaign headquarters in Los Angeles.

"We condemn the terrorist bombing of our headquarters in Los Angeles. It was a deed nurtured by the violence-breeding policies of the government and the Democratic and Republican parties. The war of aggression Washington is waging in Vietnam and the bipartisan campaign against Cuba create a climate where right-wing groups and individuals are encouraged to carry on their own 'anti-communist' campaigns," the statement said.

"These terrorist goons were imitating the terrible violence unleashed by Washington against Vietnam, and such things as the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba.

"The anti-Castro hoodlums responsible for the bombing know they are given covert support from the CIA and Washington, and feel they can get away with such terrorist acts. It's just such types who are most enthusiastic about the 'law and order' pitch of Humphrey, Nixon and Wallace. This bombing is a good example of just what these gentlemen mean by 'law and order'—the suppression of all who dissent with their policies.

"The terrorists hope to intimidate the antiwar, black power and revolutionary socialist movements by such nefarious acts, but they won't succeed. We are confident that all of our supporters across the country will react to this bombing by redoubling their efforts to build the antiwar and black liberation movements, and the movement to abolish the capitalist system that causes such violence.

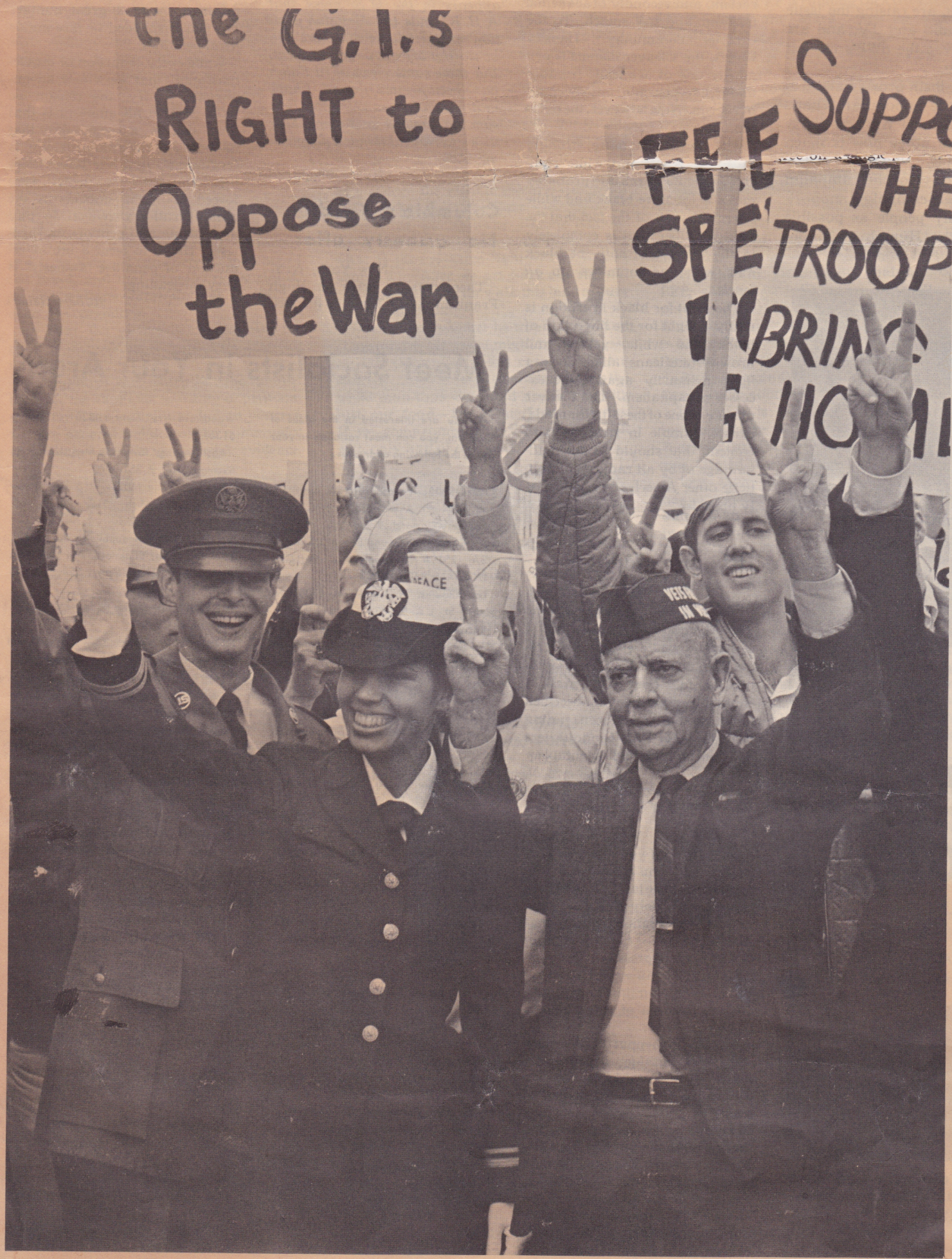
"The terrorists also hope to discourage our defense of the Cuban Revolution, but here too they have failed. We will intensify our campaign in support of Cuba," the statement said.

Reveal plot to kill 'leftists'

NEW YORK—Two men were indicted here Oct. 11 on charges of plotting to murder 158 people they considered "active leftists." These "active leftists," according to press reports, included leaders, members and sympathizers of the Socialist Workers Party, The Resistance, Congress of Racial Equality, Progressive Labor Party and Students for a Democratic Society.

The two men, William Hoff, 33, and Paul Dommer, 29, were arrested Aug. 26, a day after they had allegedly given a TNT bomb to a police undercover agent with instructions to set it off at the home of a member of The Resistance.

antiwar march



Friday, October 25, 1968

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THE AFTERMATH. Three of the many victims of the Oct. 2 army attack in Mexico City.

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